

Authority in performing the functions placed upon it by Executive Order No. 9102 (H. Doc. No. 780); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 324. Joint resolution making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943; without amendment (Rept. No. 2219). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KELLY of Illinois: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 2066. An act to make permanently effective the act regulating interstate and foreign commerce in petroleum and its products; without amendment (Rept. No. 2220). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Revision of the Laws. H. R. 7112. A bill to codify and enact into absolute law, title 9 of the United States Code, entitled "Arbitration"; without amendment (Rept. No. 2221). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Revision of the Laws. H. R. 7113. A bill to codify and enact into absolute law title 4 of the United States Code, entitled "Flag and seal, seat of government, and the States"; with amendment (Rept. No. 2222). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Revision of the Laws. H. R. 7120. A bill to codify and enact into absolute law title 6 of the United States Code, entitled "Official and Penal Bonds"; with amendment (Rept. No. 2223). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 2368. An act to amend the joint resolution approved August 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 858), as amended, and the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885), as amended, so as to remove the requirement that medical statements shall be furnished to those persons performing military service thereunder; without amendment (Rept. No. 2224). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 7152. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens residing abroad; with amendment (Rept. No. 2225). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 7209. A bill to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 7210. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to convey to the people of Puerto Rico certain real estate now under the jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 7211. A bill to facilitate the disposition of prizes captured by the United States during the present war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAPMAN:

H. R. 7212. A bill to amend section 13 (d) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 7213. A bill to provide for the attachment, garnishment, execution, or trustee process, of wages and salaries of officers and civil employees of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. J. Res. 325. Joint resolution to establish the third week of September as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. Res. 503. Resolution authorizing the printing of a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on Printing.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3039. By Mr. BEITER: Petition of the United Brethren in Christ Sunday School, Clarence, N. Y., in behalf of Senate bill 860, to prohibit sale of alcoholic beverages on or near all Army camps and naval bases; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3040. By Mr. HANCOCK: Petition of Alta M. Orr and other residents of Syracuse, N. Y., favoring the passage of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3041. By Mr. HEIDINGER: Petition of Rev. J. L. Summers and 63 others, residents of Carmi, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 860 and any legislation which provides the best possible protection for our men in the armed forces against the influence of vice and intoxicating liquors; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3042. Also, petition submitted by K. McDonald and signed by 242 representative citizens of Cave-in-Rock, Ill., and surrounding community, urging the passage of Senate bill 860 as a part of our national defense program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3043. By Mr. KRAMER: Resolution of the City Council of the city of Los Angeles, relative to legislation granting compensation benefits to civilian defense volunteers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3044. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of Mrs. A. M. Russell and 47 others of the Highland Park Methodist Church, Topeka, Kans., appealing for legislation which will provide the largest possible protection for men in our Army and Navy against the insidious influence of vice and intoxicating liquors; also urging the passage of the Sheppard bill (S. 860); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3045. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of the Western Confectioners Association, at convention held at Santa Barbara, Calif., relative to candy as a food of high energy building content and not as a luxury, and therefore should not be subject to tax on luxuries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3046. By Mr. SMITH of Ohio: Petition of Rev. George P. Kehl and members of two Sunday-school classes of the St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed Church, St. Marys, Ohio, supporting Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3047. By Mr. SUTPHIN: Petition of the George P. Vanderveer Post, No. 129, the American Legion, Toms River, N. J., urging the office of the War Production Board or such officials as may have jurisdiction to raise the ceiling price on scrap iron; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most gracious God, the Father of all mercies, we pray that Thy spirit of truth may rule and direct our hearts. As our fathers have left us a heritage of trial and sacrifice, may we realize that we have been appointed to a potent ministry to protect the weak and comprehend the problems of this modern, broken world; it is a deathless reality that the immortal soul is nourished by the bread of tears. Oh, clothe us with the strength of righteous purpose with Thy companionship on the one hand and the fellowship of man on the other.

Teach us, dear Lord, that victory does not come to the conquerors but to the saviors of mankind; to be satisfied with anything less is to be spiritually bloodless and sightless. We rejoice that with our inspirational faith we need not despair of the human race with the divine optimism of our blessed Master who ever inspires hope in the ultimate fulfillment of the great picture of man. Heavenly Father, call us to our labors with morning faces and with morning hearts, eager to work, and if the day be marked with hard toil make us strong to bear it. For the sake of Him who became poor that we might become rich. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a poem written by Annie Laurie Rankin, daughter of Congressman JOHN E. RANKIN of Mississippi, entitled "Wonder."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] made the statement that all the farm organizations were opposed to the sale of 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed at 85 percent of corn parity, an amendment that had been written into

the agricultural appropriation bill by the Senate. I want to correct the gentleman on that because he is in error. The Farmers' Union was in favor of that amendment. I have here a telegram from the Montana Farmers' Union, signed by D. W. Chapman, president, and Harold Brown, secretary, that the Farmers' Union favored that amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

(Mr. Downs and Mr. Weiss asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.)

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY UNTIL MONDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tomorrow it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Commonwealth on the Tolan committee report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an address delivered by Senator WALSH at Canisius College last Sunday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a poem relating to pensions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD with respect to the so-called Union for Democratic Action.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute and include therein a table furnished me by the Department of Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

[Mr. PIERCE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by Maj. Laurence R. Melton, national commander of the Disabled Veterans.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a speech which I delivered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HISTORY OF CONGRESSIONAL REPORTING

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, on March 3 of next year our CONGRESSIONAL RECORD has a birthday. It will be the ninetieth birthday of the verbatim report of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD printed by the Government.

At the conclusion of these remarks I am going to ask permission to include in the Appendix of today's RECORD a historical article, written by Elizabeth Gregory McPherson, of the Library of Congress, which gives a very interesting background concerning the reporting of debates here in the Congress. I believe the Members will be especially interested because of the recent discussions about the difficulties the Congress has been having with the press, because prior to the time when the Congress started publishing its own RECORD, the press was relied upon entirely to report the debates.

I think this will also show that Congress today is deporting itself with considerably better demeanor and a higher degree of statesmanship than it was in the earlier days of the institution known as the Congress of the United States.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. If I recall correctly, it was published back in those days by what was called the Globe.

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. That was really a private publication, but it was looked upon at that time as the Government mouthpiece.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is correct; and the earlier proceedings were printed by private printers who were doing it for profit, and the Members complained about the mistakes and the

inaccuracies of the RECORD at that time and were in constant conflict with the press.

I think we should all be proud of the accuracy of the men who are now reporting the debates. These men probably have the most difficult job of stenographic reporting in the world and they deserve our commendation and gratitude for the remarkable accuracy of their work. By the same token, I want to add a word of commendation to the unseen and unknown workmen in the Government Printing Office who print the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with such unerring accuracy that typographical errors and misslips are practically unknown.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the Appendix of the RECORD the article on reporting the debates of Congress, by Elizabeth Gregory McPherson, to which I have referred. It may run a little beyond the limit, but because of its importance I ask that it may be printed as an extension of remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

(Mr. McGREGOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

LABOR AND PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIALS

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[Mr. JENKINS of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

WAR EXPENDITURES

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure at this time to further substantiate my recent defense of the Hoosier State and her patriotic participation in our war effort. In spite of Cecil Brown's disparaging remark that "Indiana does not know we are in the war," Indiana sold 15 percent over her May quota of war bonds and stamps. The country as a whole only went 5.7 percent over the national goal; but Hawaii sold six times her quota.

This would seem to indicate that Indiana is more aware of the existence of a state of war than the Nation as a whole. It would also indicate that Hawaii, with 3,000 Pearl Harbor heroes' graves to remind her, is the most aware of our need.

The District of Columbia, incidentally, is lagging behind in its quota of bond and stamp purchases, yet she has the biggest pay roll in her history. Could it be that the people in Washington who can see how our defense money is being used are just not as interested in contributing as they could be?

Maybe Washington employees, who have seen war-time contributions going to build unnecessary information centers, to pay political parasites on the administration's coattails, and to mend the administration's political fences, are just not feeling as patriotic as the people back in the States? Back home the people have not a chance to see Washington's political philandering, and so think their money is being wisely used.

Benjamin Franklin said that, "A good example is the best sermon." Washington's bureaucrats preach thrift and urge unselfish war contributions; I wonder if they think their responsibility for spending it wisely is less than the people's responsibility to contribute liberally?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include therein an article in the current edition of Collier's magazine on the menace of forest fires in the western forests.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday Donald M. Nelson went back to Columbia, Mo., and there delivered the commencement address before the graduating class of the University of Missouri from which he was graduated in 1911.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include the address delivered by Mr. Nelson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an editorial from the Fort Worth Star-Telegram by Mr. A. G. Carter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, at the conclusion of the regular business and any other existing special orders, I be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

UNITY OF THE PEOPLE FOR WAR

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I am glad that the people of this country are beginning to wake up to the fact that we are at war. But there is a little unrest in this country, and that unrest comes because of the waste and extravagance that we have

in the operation of the various departments of the Government. If we want the people to get behind this war effort 100 percent, to win this war, then the responsibility is upon the Members of Congress to restore confidence. One way to aid in that is to cut out and weed out and eliminate all of these expenses that are no part of and have no reason for existence now in the work of conducting the war. We cannot get all the people behind the war effort until Congress gets a lot of common sense and stops nonessential waste—till we restore confidence by our own efforts and acts. We are going to have here this afternoon for consideration a bill continuing the W. P. A. The W. P. A. was all right in its day, but today it is not going to help us win the war. The people of this country can get jobs everywhere. Let us put the people back to work in the wheels of industry and in agriculture. Let people go out and get a job and let us cut out the W. P. A. Save the several hundred millions of dollars and we will not have to go in the red these millions. We will stimulate confidence if we pass no more pension laws, if we do not increase everybody's salary, if we practice the economy that is necessary in war as well as in peace, especially when the Treasury statement each year is billions in the red. [Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a poem.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

FIFTY DOLLARS BASE PAY FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in a short time the conference report upon the soldiers' pay bill will be taken up. Both Houses have now agreed to my amendment to raise the base pay of the enlisted men in our armed forces to \$50 a month.

I have heard from men from every section of this country, boys in the rank and file, officers, mothers and fathers, and taxpayers who have no sons in the service, and practically every one of them is unqualifiedly in favor of this provision. There will be a roll call on the conference report, which will register the vote of Congress on whether or not we want the pay of these boys raised. There may have been some difference of opinion as to the amount of this pay raise, but I am sure when this roll is called, there will not be a dissenting vote among the Members of this House.

This has been a long fight and has resulted in a great victory for the enlisted men in our armed forces.

I am gratified beyond expression.

CONFERENCE REPORT—SOLDIERS' PAY BILL

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report upon the bill (S. 2025) to readjust the pay and allowances of

personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the conferees may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky that the statement be read in lieu of the report?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2025) to readjust the pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That, for the purpose of computing the annual pay of the commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Marine Corps below the grade of brigadier general; of the Navy, the Coast Guard, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey below the grade of rear admiral; and of the Public Health Service below the grade of assistant to the Surgeon General, pay periods are prescribed, and the base pay for each is fixed as follows:

"The first period, \$1,800; the second period, \$2,000; the third period, \$2,400; the fourth period, \$3,000; the fifth period \$3,500; and the sixth period, \$4,000.

"The pay of the sixth period shall be paid to colonels of the Army, captains of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade; to lieutenant colonels of the Army, commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, and lieutenant commanders of the line and Engineer Corps of the Coast Guard, who have completed thirty years' service; and to the Chief of Chaplains of the Army when not holding rank above that of colonel.

"The pay of the fifth period shall be paid to lieutenant colonels of the Army, commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the sixth period; and to majors of the Army, lieutenant commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, who have completed twenty-three years' service.

"The pay of the fourth period shall be paid to majors of the Army, lieutenant commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the fifth period; to captains of the Army, lieutenants of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, who have completed seventeen years' service.

"The pay of the third period shall be paid to captains of the Army, lieutenants of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the fourth period; to first lieutenants of the Army, lieutenants (junior grade) of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, who have completed ten years' service.

"The pay of the second period shall be paid to first lieutenants of the Army, lieutenants (junior grade) of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the third period; and to second lieutenants of the Army, ensigns of the Navy,

and officers of corresponding grade, who have completed five years' service; and to contract surgeons serving full time.

"The pay of the first period shall be paid to all other officers whose pay is provided for in this section.

"Officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act temporarily appointed to higher grades or ranks shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered officers of such grades or ranks while holding such temporary appointments.

"Every officer paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his period for each three years of service up to thirty years.

"For officers appointed on and after July 1, 1922, no service shall be counted for purposes of pay except active commissioned service under a Federal appointment and commissioned service in the National Guard when called out by order of the President and service authorized in section 2 (b) of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402, Seventy-seventh Congress). For officers in the service on June 30, 1922, there shall be included in the computation all service which was then counted in computing longevity pay, and service as a contract surgeon serving full time; and also 75 per centum of all other periods of time during which they have held commissions as officers of the Organized Militia between January 21, 1903, and July 1, 1916, or of the National Guard, the Naval Militia, or the National Naval Volunteers since June 3, 1916, shall be included in the computation. Longevity pay for officers in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act shall be based on the total of all service in any or all of said services which is authorized to be counted for longevity pay purposes under the provisions of this Act or as may otherwise be provided by law.

"The provisions of this Act shall apply equally to those persons serving, not as commissioned officers in the Army or in the other services mentioned in the title of this Act, but whose pay under existing law is an amount equivalent to that of a commissioned officer of one of the above grades, those receiving the pay of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant, being classified as in the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, second, and first periods, respectively.

"Sec. 2. The base pay of any enlisted man, warrant officer, or nurse (female) in the military or naval forces of the United States shall be increased by 20 per centum and the base pay of any commissioned officer of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act shall be increased by 10 per centum for any period of service while on sea duty as such duty may be defined by the head of the Department concerned, or duty in any place beyond the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, which increases in pay shall be in addition to pay and allowances otherwise authorized: *Provided*, That the per centum increases herein authorized shall be included in computing increases in pay for aviation and submarine duty: *Provided further*, That this section shall be effective from December 7, 1941, and shall cease to be in effect twelve months after the termination of the present war is proclaimed by the President.

"Sec. 3. When officers of the National Guard or of the Reserve forces of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including Reserve officers, are authorized by law to receive Federal pay, those serving in grades corresponding to those of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant of the Army shall receive the pay of the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, second, and first periods, respectively, unless entitled to the pay of a higher period under the provisions of section 14 of this Act. Such officers whenever entitled to Federal pay, except armory drill and administra-

tive-function pay, shall receive as longevity pay, in addition to base pay, an increase thereof at the per centum and time rates up to thirty years provided in section 1 of this Act. In computing the increase of pay for each period of three years' service, such officers shall be credited with full time for all periods during which they have held commissions as officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, or in the Organized Militia prior to July 1, 1916, or in the National Guard, National Guard of the United States, or in the Officers Reserve Corps, or in the Naval Militia, or in the National Naval Volunteers, or in the Naval Reserve force, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve force, Marine Corps Reserve, Coast Guard Reserve, and the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, when confirmed in grade and qualified for all general service.

"Members of the Reserve forces of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act who shall become entitled to Federal pay for a continuous period of less than one month at the rates fixed for the regular services shall receive such pay for each day of such period, and the thirty-first day of a calendar month shall not be excluded from the computation.

"Payments authorized under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may include the entire amount lawfully accruing to such persons as pay, allowances, and mileage on account of such service, and, including pay and mileage for their return home, may be paid to them during said period and prior to their departure from the camp or other place at which such service is performed.

"Sec. 4. The term 'dependent' as used in the succeeding sections of this Act shall include at all times and in all places a lawful wife and unmarried children under twenty-one years of age. It shall also include the father or mother of the person concerned, provided he or she is in fact dependent on such person for his or her chief support: *Provided*, That the term 'children' shall be held to include stepchildren and adopted children when such stepchildren or adopted children are in fact dependent upon the person claiming dependency allowance.

"Sec. 5. Each commissioned officer on the active list, or on active duty, below the grade of brigadier general or its equivalent, in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, shall be entitled at all times, in addition to his pay, to a money allowance for subsistence. The value of one subsistence allowance is hereby fixed at 70 cents per day. To each officer of any of the said services receiving the base pay of the first, second, third, or sixth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to two subsistence allowances, and to each officer receiving the base pay of the fourth or fifth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to three subsistence allowances: *Provided*, That an officer with no dependents shall receive one subsistence allowance in lieu of the above allowances.

"Sec. 6. Except as otherwise provided in this section, each commissioned officer below the grade of brigadier general or its equivalent, in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, while either on active duty or entitled to active-duty pay shall be entitled at all times to a money allowance for rental of quarters.

"To an officer having a dependent, receiving the base pay of the first period the amount of said allowance shall be \$60 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the second period the amount of this allowance shall be \$75 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the third period the amount of this allowance shall be \$90 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the fourth period the amount of this allowance shall be \$105 per month, and to such an officer receiving the base pay of the fifth or sixth period the amount of this allowance shall be \$120 per month.

"To an officer having no dependents, receiving the base pay of the first period the amount of said allowance shall be \$45 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the second period the amount of said allowance shall be \$60 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the third period the amount of said allowance shall be \$75 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the fourth period the amount of said allowance shall be \$90 per month, and to such an officer receiving the base pay of the fifth or sixth period the amount of said allowance shall be \$105 per month.

"No rental allowance shall accrue to an officer having no dependents while he is on field or sea duty, nor shall any rental allowance accrue to an officer with or without dependents who is assigned quarters at his permanent station unless a competent superior authority of the service concerned certifies that such quarters are not adequate for the occupancy of the officer and his dependents, if any: *Provided*, That an officer although furnished with quarters shall be entitled to rental allowance as authorized in this section if by reason of orders of competent authority his dependents are prevented from occupying such quarters.

"Regulations in execution of the provisions of this section shall be made by the President and shall, whenever practicable, in his judgment, be uniform for all of the services concerned, including adjunct forces thereof.

"Sec. 7. The annual base pay of a brigadier general of the Army or the Marine Corps, rear admiral (lower half) of the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Engineer in Chief of the Coast Guard, commodore of the Navy, an Assistant Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and an assistant to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, shall be \$6,000; and the annual base pay of a major general of the Army or the Marine Corps and of a rear admiral (upper half) of the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall be \$8,000. Every such officer shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters authorized in sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the sixth period.

"Officers of the Navy serving in the grade of vice admiral, officers of the Army serving in the grade of lieutenant general, and officers of the other services mentioned in the title of this Act serving in corresponding grades, shall be entitled, while so serving, to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral (upper half) and to a personal money allowance of \$500 per year. Officers of the Navy serving in the grade of admiral or as Chief of Naval Operations, officers of the Army serving in the grade of general or as Chief of Staff of the Army, and officers of the other services mentioned in the title of this Act serving in corresponding grades, shall be entitled, while so serving, to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral (upper half) and to a personal money allowance of \$2,200 per year.

"Sec. 8. Warrant officers (junior grade) of the Army except first mates and assistant engineers of the Army Mine Planter Service, and warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, shall receive the base pay of the first period as established by section 1 of this Act and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

"First mates and assistant engineers of the Army Mine Planter Service shall receive base pay at the rate of \$1,950 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

"Chief warrant officers of the Army except masters in the Army Mine Planter Service, and commissioned warrant officers with less than ten years of commissioned service, of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,100 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the second period: *Provided*, That a commissioned warrant officer or chief warrant officer promoted from the grade of warrant officer or warrant officer (junior grade) shall suffer no reduction of pay by reason of such promotion: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the authority of the Secretary of War to designate permanent or temporary chief warrant officers of the Army to receive the base pay and allowances of the third and fourth pay periods as provided in section 3 of the Act approved August 21, 1941 (Public Law 230, Seventy-seventh Congress).

"Commissioned warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard with creditable records on the active list, after ten years of commissioned service, and masters in the Army Mine Planter Service, shall receive the base pay of the third period as established by section 1 of this Act and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the third period.

"Commissioned warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, with creditable records on the active list, after twenty years of commissioned service, shall receive the base pay of the fourth period as established by section 1 of this Act and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the fourth period.

"Every person paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his period for each three years of service, not exceeding thirty years. Such service shall be: active Federal service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act or Reserve components thereof; service in the active National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; and service in the Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve: *Provided*, That commissioned warrant officers shall be credited only with all commissioned service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act including commissioned service in the Reserve components thereof and the National Guard.

"When the total pay and allowances authorized by this section for any person shall exceed the rate of \$458.33 per month, the amount of the allowances to which such person is entitled shall be reduced by the amount above \$458.33.

"Sec. 9. The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$138; enlisted men of the second grade, \$114; enlisted men of the third grade, \$96; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$78; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$66; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$54; and enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$50. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at a monthly base pay of \$126.

"For purposes of pay enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard shall be distributed in the several pay grades by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury, respectively.

"Every enlisted man paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his

grade for each three years of service up to thirty years. Such service shall be active Federal service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act or Reserve components thereof; service in the active National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; and service in the enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve.

"Sec. 10. To each enlisted man not furnished quarters or rations in kind there shall be granted, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, an allowance for quarters and subsistence, the value of which shall depend on the conditions under which the duty of the man is being performed, and shall not exceed \$5 per day: *Provided*, That payments of allowances for quarters and subsistence may be made in advance to enlisted men under such regulations as the President may prescribe. These regulations shall be uniform for all services mentioned in the title of this Act. Subsistence for pilots shall be paid in accordance with existing regulations, and rations for enlisted men may be commuted as now authorized by law.

"Each enlisted man of the first, second, or third grade, in the active military, naval, or Coast Guard service of the United States having a dependent as defined in section 4 of this Act, shall, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, be entitled to receive, for any period during which public quarters are not provided and available for his dependent, the monthly allowance for quarters authorized by law to be granted to each enlisted man not furnished quarters in kind: *Provided*, That such enlisted men shall continue to be entitled to this allowance although receiving the allowance provided in the first paragraph of this section if by reason of orders of competent authority his dependent is prevented from dwelling with him.

"Enlisted men entitled to receive allowances for quarters or subsistence, shall continue, while their permanent stations remain unchanged, to receive such allowances while sick in hospital or absent from their permanent-duty stations in a pay status: *Provided*, That allowances for subsistence shall not accrue to such an enlisted man while he is in fact being subsisted at Government expense.

"An enlistment allowance equal to \$50, multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the first three grades who reenlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge, and an enlistment allowance of \$25, multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the other grades who reenlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not affect the provisions of the act approved August 18, 1941 (Public Law 215, Seventy-seventh Congress): *Provided further*, That during the present war and for six months thereafter the provisions of section 2 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (Public Law 215, Seventy-seventh Congress) are hereby suspended.

"Hereafter the President may prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing which shall be furnished annually to enlisted men of the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Naval Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve, and he may prescribe the amount of a cash allowance to be paid to such enlisted men in any case in which clothing is not so furnished to them.

"Sec. 11. The pay and allowances of whatever nature and kind to be authorized for the enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts shall be fixed by the Secretary of War and shall not

exceed or be of other classes than those now or which may hereafter be authorized by law for enlisted men of the Regular Army.

"The rates of pay of enlisted men of the insular force of the Navy shall be one-half the rates of pay prescribed for enlisted men of the Navy in corresponding grades.

"Sec. 12. Officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including Reserve components thereof and the National Guard, while on active duty in the Federal service, when traveling under competent orders without troops shall receive a mileage allowance at the rate of 8 cents per mile, distance to be computed by the shortest usually traveled route and existing laws providing for the issue of transportation requests to officers of the Army traveling under competent orders, and for deduction to be made from mileage accounts when transportation is furnished by the United States, are hereby made applicable to all the services mentioned in the title of this Act, but in cases when orders are given for travel to be performed repeatedly between two or more places in the same vicinity, as determined by the head of the executive department concerned, he may, in his discretion, direct that actual and necessary expenses only be allowed. Actual expenses only shall be paid for travel under orders in Alaska and outside the limits of the United States in North America.

"Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no officer of the services mentioned in the title of this Act shall be allowed or paid any sum in excess of expenses actually incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty away from his designated post of duty, nor any sum for such expenses actually incurred in excess of \$7 per day. The heads of the executive departments concerned are authorized to prescribe per diem rates of allowance, not exceeding \$6, in lieu of subsistence to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty: *Provided*, That for travel by air under competent orders on duty without troops, under regulations to be prescribed respectively by the heads of the departments concerned, members (including officers, warrant officers, contract surgeons, enlisted men, aviation cadets, and members of the Nurse Corps) of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, and of the legally constituted Reserves of said services while on active duty, and of the National Guard while in Federal service, or while participating in exercises, or performing duties under sections 92, 94, 97, or 99 of the National Defense Act, shall, in lieu of mileage or other travel allowances, be allowed and paid their actual and necessary traveling expenses not to exceed \$8 per day, or, in lieu thereof, per diem allowances at rates not to exceed \$6 per day.

"Travel by personnel of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including the Reserve components thereof and the National Guard while on active duty in the Federal service, on commercial aircraft, domestic or foreign, including travel between airports and centers of population or posts of duty when incidental to travel on commercial aircraft, shall be allowed at public expense when authorized or approved by competent authority, and transportation requests for such travel may be issued upon such authorizations. Such expense shall be allowed without regard to comparative costs of transportation by aircraft with other modes of transportation.

"Individuals belonging to any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including the National Guard and the Reserves of such services, traveling under competent orders which entitle them to transportation or transportation and subsistence as distinguished from mileage, who, under regulations prescribed by the head of the department concerned, travel by privately owned

conveyance shall be entitled, in lieu of transportation by the shortest usually traveled route now authorized by law to be furnished in kind, to a money allowance at the rate of 3 cents per mile for the same distance: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to any person entitled to traveling expenses under the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926.

"When any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man above the fourth grade, having dependents as defined in section 4 hereof, is ordered to make a permanent change of station, the United States shall furnish transportation in kind from funds appropriated for the transportation of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service to his new station for such dependents: *Provided*, That for persons in the naval service the term 'permanent station' as used in this section shall be interpreted to mean a shore station or the home yard or home port of the vessel to which the person concerned may be ordered; and a duly authorized change in home yard or home port of such vessel shall be deemed a change of station: *Provided further*, That if the cost of such transportation exceeds that for transportation from the old to the new station, the excess cost shall be paid to the United States by the officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man concerned: *Provided further*, That transportation supplied the dependents of such officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man, to or from stations beyond the continental limits of the United States, shall not be other than by Government transport, if such transportation is available as may be determined by the head of the department concerned: *Provided further*, That the personnel of all the services mentioned in the title of this Act shall have the benefit of all existing laws applying to the Army and Marine Corps for the transportation of household effects: *And provided further*, That in lieu of transportation in kind authorized by this section for dependents, the President may authorize the payment in money of amounts equal to such commercial transportation costs for the whole or such part of the travel for which transportation in kind is not furnished when such travel shall have been completed.

"The words 'permanent change of station' as used in this section shall include the change from home to first station and from last station to home when ordered to active duty other than training duty, of any officer, warrant officer, nurse, or enlisted man of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including retired personnel and members of the Reserve components thereof, in a grade for which the transportation of dependents is authorized at Government expense, and the change from last station to home in connection with retirement, relief from active duty, or transfer to a Reserve component.

"Personnel of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act performing travel on Government-owned vessels for which no transportation fare is charged shall be entitled only to reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses incurred.

"The head of the department concerned may determine what shall constitute a travel status and travel without troops within the meaning of the laws governing the payment of mileage or other travel expenses.

"Sec. 13. The annual base pay of female nurses of the Army and Navy shall be as follows: During the first three years of service, \$1,080; from the beginning of the fourth year of service until the completion of the sixth year of service, \$1,260; from the beginning of the seventh year of service until the completion of the ninth year of service, \$1,440; from the beginning of the tenth year of service until the completion of the twelfth year of service, \$1,620; from the beginning of the thirteenth year of service, \$1,800.

"Superintendents of the Nurse Corps shall receive pay at the rate of \$2,500 a year, assistant superintendents, directors, and assistant directors at the rate of \$1,500 a year, and chief nurses at the rate of \$600 a year, in addition to their base pay as nurses. Nurses shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

"The annual pay of a retired member of the Army Nurse Corps or the Navy Nurse Corps retired for other than physical disability shall be 3 per centum of the total annual active-duty pay which she is receiving at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of complete years of service rendered prior to retirement, but not exceeding 75 per centum of such annual active-duty pay: *Provided*, That in computing the period of service for retired pay a fractional year of six months or more shall be considered a full year: *Provided further*, That for the purpose of computing eligibility for retirement and retired pay, there shall be credited active service in the Army Nurse Corps and in the Navy Nurse Corps, active service as contract nurse prior to February 2, 1901, and service as a Reserve nurse on active duty since February 2, 1901.

"Sec. 14. Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Reserve forces of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, when on active duty in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances as are authorized for persons of corresponding grade and length of service in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Public Health Service.

"Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard, when in the Federal service or when participating in exercises or performing the duties provided for by sections 94, 97, and 99 of the National Defense Act, as amended, shall receive the same pay and allowances as are authorized for persons of corresponding grade and length of service in the Regular Army.

"Under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, officers of the National Guard, other than general officers, and warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, shall receive compensation at the rate of one-thirtieth of the monthly pay authorized for such persons when in the Federal service, for each regular drill, period of appropriate duty, or other equivalent period of training, authorized by the Secretary of War, at which they shall have been engaged for the entire prescribed period of time: *Provided*, That such pay shall be in addition to compensation for attendance at field or coast-defense instruction or maneuvers. General officers of the National Guard shall receive \$500 a year in addition to compensation for attendance at field or coast-defense instruction or maneuvers, for satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties. In addition to pay herein provided, officers of the National Guard commanding organizations less than a brigade and having administrative functions connected therewith shall, whether or not such officers belong to such organizations, receive not more than \$240 a year for the faithful performance of such administrative functions under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply when such persons are on active duty in the Federal service.

"Sec. 15. On and after the effective date of this Act, retired officers, warrant officers, nurses, enlisted men, and members of the Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve shall have their retired pay, retainer pay, or equivalent pay, computed as now authorized by law on the basis of pay provided in this Act, which pay shall include increases for all active duty performed since retirement or

transfer to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve in the computation of their longevity pay and pay periods: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall operate to reduce the present pay of officers, warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men now on the retired list or drawing retainer pay, or personnel in an equivalent status in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act. Retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service and retired warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men of those services, shall, when on active duty, receive full pay and allowances of the grade or rank in which they serve on such active duty and, when on active duty status, shall have the same pay and allowance rights while on leave of absence or sick as officers on the active list, and, if death occurs when on active duty status, while on leave of absence or sick, their dependents shall not thereby be deprived of the benefits provided in the act approved December 17, 1919, as amended, and in the Act of June 4, 1920.

"In the computation of the retired pay of officers heretofore or hereafter retired with pay at the rate of 2½, 3, or 4 per centum of the active duty pay received by them at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of years of service for which entitled to credit in the computation of their pay on the active list, not to exceed a total of 75 per centum of said active duty pay, active duty performed by such retired officers subsequent to the date of their retirement shall be counted for the purpose of computing percentage rates and increases with respect to their retired pay. The increases shall be at the rate of 2½, 3, or 4 per centum for each year of active duty and a fractional year of six months or more shall be considered a full year in computing the number of years: *Provided*, That the increased retired pay of such retired officers shall in no case exceed 75 per centum of the active duty pay as authorized by existing law.

"The retired pay of any officer heretofore retired under the provisions of section 24b, National Defense Act, June 3, 1916, as amended, who served in any capacity as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States prior to November 12, 1918, shall be 75 per centum of his active-duty pay: *Provided*, That no back pay, allowances, or other emoluments shall be held to accrue for any period prior to June 1, 1942, as a result of the enactment of this paragraph.

"The retired pay of any officer of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act who served in any capacity as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States prior to November 12, 1918, hereafter retired under any provision of law, shall, unless such officer is entitled to retired pay of a higher grade, be 75 per centum of his active duty pay at the time of his retirement.

"Sec. 16. Under such regulations as the President may prescribe, enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard may receive additional compensation not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 per month, for special qualification in the use of the arm or arms which they may be required to use.

"Sec. 17. Cadets at the United States Military Academy, midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, and cadets at the Coast Guard Academy shall be entitled to pay at the rate of \$780 per annum, and to allowances as now or hereafter provided by law for midshipmen in the Navy, and to transportation, including reimbursement of traveling expenses, while traveling under orders as a cadet or midshipman.

"Sec. 18. Officers, warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act and mem-

bers of the Reserve forces of such services, and the National Guard shall receive an increase of 50 per centum of their pay when by orders of competent authority they are required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, and when in consequence of such orders they do participate in regular and frequent flights as defined by such Executive orders as have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, promulgated by the President: *Provided*, That when personnel of the National Guard are entitled to armory-drill pay, the increase of 50 per centum thereof herein provided shall be based on the entire amount of such armory-drill pay to which they shall be entitled for a calendar month or fractional part thereof, and the required aerial flights may be made at ordered drills of an air-service organization, or at other times when so authorized by the President. Regulations in execution of the provisions of this paragraph shall be made by the President and shall, whenever practicable in his judgment, be uniform for all of the services concerned.

"Any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States, not in flying-pay status, who is assigned or attached as a member of a parachute unit, including parachute-jumping schools, and for whom parachute jumping is an essential part of his military duty and who, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Treasury, has received a rating as a parachutist or is undergoing training for such a rating shall receive, while engaged upon duty designated by the head of the department concerned as parachute duty, additional pay of the rate of \$100 per month in the case of any such officer or warrant officer, and additional pay at the rate of \$50 per month in the case of any such enlisted man.

"Sec. 19. No person, active or retired, of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including the Reserve components thereof and the National Guard, shall suffer, by reason of this Act, any reduction in any pay, allowances, or compensation to which he was entitled upon the effective date of this Act: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to deprive any enlisted man transferred to the Fleet Reserve on or prior to the date of enactment of this Act, or transferred from the Fleet Reserve to the retired list of the regular Navy for physical disability, of any benefits, including pay, allowances, or compensation, which he would be entitled to receive upon the completion of thirty years under laws in force on the date of enactment of this Act.

"The Act of June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 625), as amended, subsections 12 (a), (b), and (c), of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885), section 18 of the Act of March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, Seventy-seventh Congress), and section 8 of the Service Extension Act of 1941 (Public Law 213, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved August 18, 1941), and those portions of the Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1217), and of the Act of June 30, 1941 (Public Law 140, Seventy-seventh Congress), which authorize allowances for enlisted men on the retired list, and all other laws and parts of laws which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That Acts or parts of Acts incorporating directly, by implication, or by reference, the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1922, as amended, and not in conflict herewith, shall not be considered modified by the provisions of this Act, except that the pay, allowances, or compensation established herein shall be substituted for the pay, allowances, or compensation set out in the Act of June 10, 1922, as amended.

"No back pay or allowances for any period prior to June 1, 1942, shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this Act.

"The provisions of this Act shall become effective as of June 1, 1942.

"Sec. 20. Beginning June 1, 1942, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall every sixty days thereafter report to the Congress the name, age, legal residence, rank, branch of the service, with special qualification therefor, of each person commissioned during said period in the Army of the United States and in the Naval Establishment respectively from civilian life, who prior thereto has had no commissioned military service: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy shall not be required to report persons commissioned where such disclosure would in his opinion jeopardize the national interest or safety.

"Sec. 21. This Act may be cited as the 'Pay Readjustment Act of 1942'."

And the House agree to the same.

ANDREW J. MAY,
R. E. THOMASON,
DOW W. HARTER,
W. G. ANDREWS,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,

Managers on the part of the House.

ROBERT R. REYNOLDS,
LISTER HILL,
WARREN R. AUSTIN,
CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2025) to readjust the pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The first section of the Senate bill contained a provision imposing a limitation of \$479.17 per month on the base pay plus pay for length of service of officers below the grade of colonel or a corresponding grade. The House amendment eliminated such provision. The conference agreement eliminates such provision.

The first section of the House amendment added a provision providing that the time spent at the United States Military Academy, United States Naval Academy, or the United States Coast Guard Academy by any officer who was appointed to either of such academies after August 24, 1912, should not be counted for the purpose of computing his length of service. Since this matter is already covered by existing laws with respect to the extent to which credit may be given for time spent at the academies and since such laws are not repealed by S. 2025, the conference agreement eliminates this provision.

Section 2 of the House amendment contained a provision authorizing the head of the Department concerned to define "sea duty" for the purpose of determining the entitlement of members of the military or naval forces to extra pay for such duty. The conference agreement adopts the House provision.

Section 3 of the Senate bill provided for allowing, in the computation of longevity pay of commissioned officers, full time for active duty under Reserve and National Guard Commissions and one-half time for all other periods during which such commissions have been held. The House amendment provided for allowing full time for all periods during which such commissions have been held and included the National Guard

of the United States and the Officers Reserve Corps in the list of organizations, commissioned time in which may be counted for longevity purposes. The conference agreement adopts the House provision.

Section 4 of the Senate bill provided that the term "dependent" as used in the sections of the bill providing for rental and subsistence allowances should be deemed to include a mother dependent upon an officer for her chief support. The House amendment provided for including a father dependent for his chief support as well as a mother. The conference agreement adopts the House provision.

Sections 6 and 7 of the Senate bill contained provisions imposing limitations upon the amount of allowances which might be received by officers in the grade of colonel, brigadier general, or major general, or in corresponding grades, in cases where their combined pay and allowance payments would be in excess of specified amounts. The House amendment eliminated such provisions. The conference agreement eliminates such provisions.

Section 9 of the Senate bill provided that the pay of enlisted men of the sixth grade should be \$48 per month and the pay of enlisted men of the seventh grade should be \$42 per month. The House amendment provided that the pay of enlisted men of the sixth grade should be \$54 per month and the pay of enlisted men of the seventh grade should be \$50 per month. The conference agreement adopts the provisions of the House amendment with respect to the pay of enlisted men of the sixth and seventh grades.

Section 9 of the House amendment provided for giving credit, for longevity pay purposes, to enlisted men for service in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army. The Senate bill contained no such provision. The conference agreement adopts the House provision.

Section 10 of the House amendment contained a provision suspending during the present war and the six months thereafter the provisions of all laws providing for payment of reenlistment allowances. The Senate bill did not contain such a provision. The conference agreement provides only for a suspension of section 2 (providing for double enlistment allowances to enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who reenlist during the war) of the act of August 18, 1941. The conferees deemed it inadvisable to suspend the provisions of all laws providing for reenlistment allowances, since such action would hinder the Navy in its efforts to secure reenlistments by men whose terms of enlistment expire during the war and might result in the Navy's being left at the end of the war without adequate personnel to man the ships of the two-ocean Navy which the Congress has authorized.

The House amendment contained a new section, section 12A, providing for reimbursing service men for actual and necessary medical and hospital expenses incurred by them after their induction into the armed forces and prior to the date of enactment of the bill. The Senate bill contained no similar provision. The conference agreement eliminates the section. The conferees deemed it inadvisable to include the section in the conference agreement because of information furnished to them by the War Department that adoption of the section would tend to promote absenteeism and was inadvisable in view of the fact that the laws with respect to payment for medical care and treatment in private hospitals of military personnel had been liberalized by a provision in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942. This provision, a similar one to which it is proposed to include in the War Department Military Appropriation Act for

the fiscal year 1943, enables the War Department to pay for medical and hospital care, not of an elective nature, which is furnished in a private hospital to a member of the Army on leave of absence, even though such leave of absence is for more than 24 hours.

Section 15 of the Senate bill contained a provision providing for giving retired officers credit in the computation of their retired pay for all periods of active duty performed by them subsequent to retirement. The House amendment eliminated this provision but included one providing that nothing in the bill should be construed as authorizing any increase in pay for any retired commissioned officer. The conference agreement adopts the Senate provision with a clarifying amendment and eliminates the House provision.

The Senate bill contained a paragraph providing that the retired pay of officers heretofore retired under section 24b, National Defense Act, who served in the military or naval forces prior to November 12, 1918, should hereafter be 75 percent of active duty pay. The House amendment eliminated such paragraph. The conference agreement adopts such paragraph.

Section 15 of the House amendment contained a provision providing that the retired pay of officers hereafter retired under any provision of law and who served in the military or naval forces prior to November 12, 1918, should be 75 percent of active duty pay. The Senate bill contained no similar provision. The conference agreement adopts the House provision.

Section 20 of the House amendment prohibited the appointment, except under circumstances where military necessity requires the use of persons already possessing special knowledge, skill, training, or experience, of any person as an officer in the Army of the United States who had not had previous military or naval experience or who had not completed a satisfactory course of instruction at the Military or the Naval Academy, or in military science and tactics in a college having a senior Reserve Officers Training Corps unit, or in an officers candidate school. The section provided for reports to Congress by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy with respect to persons commissioned after May 1, 1942, who had no previous commissioned military service. The section also provided for the completion, prior to commissioning, of a course of indoctrinal training by persons hereafter commissioned in the Naval Reserve or the Marine Corps Reserve. The Senate bill contained no provisions similar to section 20 of the House amendment. The conference agreement retains so much of section 20 of the House amendment as requires the rendition of reports by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy with respect to commissions granted after June 1, 1942.

The House amendment added a new section to the bill providing that the legislation should cease to be in effect upon the expiration of 12 months after the termination of the present war. The Senate bill contained no provision limiting the effective period of the legislation. The conference agreement eliminates the House limitation on the effective period of the bill.

ANDREW J. MAY,
R. E. THOMASON,
DOW W. HARTER,
W. G. ANDREWS,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FADDIS. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Evidently there is no quorum present.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 68]

Andrews	Ford,	Osmer
Baldwin	Leland M.	Paddock
Bates, Ky.	Ford, Miss.	Pierce
Baumhart	Gale	Plauché
Bell	Gossett	Ploeser
Bishop	Grant, Ind.	Rivers
Blackney	Green	Robertson,
Buckler, Minn.	Harrington	N. Dak.
Burdick	Hart	Schaefer, Ill.
Byrne	Holmes	Schulte
Byron	Houston	Scott
Clark	Howell	Shanley
Cluett	Jarrett	Shannon
Coffee, Nebr.	Jenks, N. H.	Sheridan
Cole, Md.	Johnson,	Sikes
Copeland	Calif.	Smith, Ohio
Courtney	Johnson,	Smith, Pa.
Crowther	Lyndon B.	Smith, W. Va.
Culkin	Kerr	Stratton
Cullen	Kilburn	Tinkham
Dies	Kirwan	Vreeland
Dirksen	Kociakowski	Wadsworth
Ditter	Kramer	Walter
Drewry	Maas	Wene
Durham	Mason	White
Elliott, Calif.	Mitchell	Worley
Ellis	Norton	Youngdahl
Fellows	O'Day	
Fenton	Oliver	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 348 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PAY AND ALLOWANCE FOR ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, ETC.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, this is the conference report which, for the information of the House, I would like to say is known as the report on the Army-Navy pay bill. Every Member of the House knows the road over which this legislation has traveled. It was reported by the House Military Affairs Committee with a unanimous report. It came to the floor of the House and after discussion and debate there was one amendment agreed to in particular that is now a matter of controversy. All other questions have been settled.

The report as presented by the conference committee is a unanimous report. One amendment which the House wrote into the bill provided for \$50 a month to the enlisted man as base pay. On top of that they will receive a 20-percent increase for foreign service, which will make those who receive the exact base of \$50 a month, \$60 for foreign service.

There is only one provision now that is controversial, or objected to by any of the members of the House Military Affairs Committee, or anybody else. That is the provision relating to some 120 or 125 retired Army officers of the World War, known as those who were retired under the provisions 24b of the National Defense Act of 1917 by what was known as the B board. On that question there are four or five gentlemen who have asked for some time, and I will yield to both sides for a discussion of that, but I

hope the matter will be disposed of as rapidly as possible.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Will the distinguished chairman of the Military Affairs Committee advise the House what was done with reference to the provision put into the bill by the committee when the bill was originally here in regard to making this legislation temporary instead of permanent?

Mr. MAY. The conference eliminated that provision and provided that the legislation should be permanent.

That was done, may I say to the gentleman from Georgia, with the idea that we have had only two Army pay bills in the history of the country during two wars. That was the World War pay bill and the present bill. Due to the unprecedented increase in the cost of living, high rents, and the advanced wage scales of the country, and the fact that we all know that when this war is over we are going to have to start retrenchment, which should have been started several years ago and should have been kept up, and that it is going to be a rigid retrenchment and a trend toward economy, it was felt that the fighting forces of this country ought to have reasonable pay and that it ought to be put on a permanent basis, because it will be a career army from now on.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is the theory, then, upon which the conferees rejected the House provision to make it temporary?

Mr. MAY. On that theory and the further fact that the House conferees could not have their way about it.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Do I understand that the conferees have agreed to retain the reenlistment gratuity for reenlistment in the Army and Navy?

Mr. MAY. As far as the Army and Navy is concerned, we have reduced that 50 percent. With that modification we agreed to it.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. With reference to the suggestion made by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Vinson], if the cost of living continues to rise, or even if it should rapidly decline, is it not entirely probable that all this legislation will have to be readjusted after the war, at any rate?

Mr. MAY. Certainly, and then will be the proper time to do it.

Now, with this explanation I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS] 5 minutes.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, when this legislation was before the House two very important amendments were added to it: One was an amendment which took away from the bill, as reported to the House by the Committee on Military Affairs, that provision which increases the pay of officers who have been dismissed by reasons of findings of a class B board; the other amendment was that the legislation was made temporary instead of permanent.

Certainly I believe that in legislation of this kind, or, indeed, in legislation of any kind, no provision should be inserted which increases the pay of officers who were dismissed from the Army because of the findings of a class B board. Those officers were dismissed from the Army because their services were found to be unsatisfactory; they were dismissed because it was determined by the findings of a board that in time of a national emergency, when the Nation would look to them for services in return for the money which had been spent upon them in the past, those officers would be unable to return value received. Because of a lobby on the part of these men who have been dismissed on account of the findings of a class B board, the pay of something like 125 of them has been increased an average of more than \$100 a month. It is something to which they are not entitled; it is something which this Nation does not owe them; it is something which this committee wants rejected, but because of the continuance and existence of this lobby it has been placed in the bill again.

There is no reason why today when we are in war we should write permanent legislation in regard to a pay bill any more than we should write permanent legislation in any other respect. Although this House voted to make this legislation temporary, and although they struck out of it the provision raising the pay of class B officers these provisions have been reinserted. At the proper time, therefore, I am going to offer an amendment to recommit the bill to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to strike out paragraph 3 under section 15, which is the paragraph raising the pay of those officers dismissed under the provisions of a class B board, and to insist upon section 21 of the House amendment which made this legislation temporary.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY].

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe there has ever been a provision before this House which has been as badly misrepresented or as badly misunderstood as the provision with reference to the officers retired under section 24 (b). However, first I want to say this to you: No matter what may have been your idea of the amount of increase in pay which should be given to the enlisted men, we should give it to them now. I am supporting the provision for a minimum of \$50 per month, and I think it should be settled without any further delay. If this bill goes back to conference, it means loss of time. If the motion to be made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania prevails, it means that the whole bill, including the pay raise for enlisted men, must go back to conference with an additional meeting of the conferees. We

have no way of knowing that they are going to agree to eliminate the provisions for the 24 (b)'s, because the Senate originally placed it in this bill; it came to us in the bill from the Senate. We took it out in the House, but the Senate conferees have insisted that it be placed back in the bill, so you have no way of knowing, even if you insist on taking it out, that it will be taken out. That is the parliamentary situation, and delay must ensue if the matter is recommitted.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. PACE. But the enlisted men will not lose anything, because the bill has already been made retroactive to June 1.

Mr. KILDAY. But we have no way of knowing when we shall get the bill back for completion if it goes to conference again, because the gentleman knows as well as I that the Senate conferees will do their insisting. They put the provision in the bill originally and they will probably insist, and their insistence would mean further delay. No one knows when the conference report would be adopted and the increase of pay made effective.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. MAY. May I say to the gentleman from Texas on the subject of misrepresentation that when I first considered this legislation I was under the impression there was a large number of officers against whom discrimination was being made, but I find now there are only 126. If that is right, I would like to know.

Mr. KILDAY. There are only 121 involved in this whole legislation, but that is not the only point on which you have been misled. May I say that there has been positive misrepresentation on this. The War Department did not come before the committee with any character of attack on these men. It is attempted by statements incorporated in the RECORD by the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN] to reflect upon the character and the integrity of these men. Not one of these men was ever retired on account of any character of misconduct. Every one of these men has been investigated and a specific finding made by the board, approved by the War Department, and approved by the President of the United States that their inefficiency was not due in any manner to their own misconduct.

Now, what have you done here? These are the only 121 retired World War officers to whom you are refusing to give 75 percent of their pay. It was ridiculous when we had this up on the 13th of May to strike out the provision with reference to class B officers, who were all World War officers, then within 5 minutes adopt an amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS], appearing on page 55 of the bill, in which you say that hereafter any officer who served in the World War and is retired under any provision of law shall receive not less than 75 percent of his pay. Whether it be due to his own misconduct or whatever the situation may be, any World

War officer who is retired will get 75 percent of his base pay. I offer that as another evidence that you did not fully understand what you were doing when you eliminated the men retired under the provisions of 24 (b).

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Did any of these dismissals involve moral turpitude on the part of the officers dismissed?

Mr. KILDAY. None of these dismissals involved moral turpitude. The boards were required by law to find that the inefficiency for which they were being retired was not the result of their own misconduct. There were many officers retired without pay because their inefficiency was found to be the result of their own misconduct. These men have nothing of that kind in their records. Most of them were retired because of an inability to get along with their superior officers. That is the situation we have.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, these men averaged 15 years service. They all served during the World War. Many of them served in the front lines. Included is a man who commanded a battalion in the front lines in France and was awarded the Legion of Honor for bravery at the front. That is one of the situations you find here.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN] will address the House on this proposition. He will refer to some of his remarks that he placed in the RECORD, including a supposed transcript from the War Department about some of the records of these men. I call your attention to the fact that that was never brought before the Committee on Military Affairs when you sent us out to get the evidence on this bill. The War Department stated there was some merit to this contention but it ought to be in separate legislation. I would like to know which one of those appearing in this ex parte record, where they reflect on the character and integrity of these men, is the one with the Legion of Honor. I would like to know how many of them were actually relieved because their commanding officer said they were incapable of going along with him. Of course, being the junior, out the junior went. It may have been that the superior should have been retired at that time. Nobody has had any chance to say.

You are referring to 121 men who served in the battles of this country, who served for an average of 15 years, who have given the best part of their lives and find themselves now at about 50 years of age without a means of livelihood because they were trained as soldiers. You have taken the best part of their lives, yet to everybody else in their same situation you are paying 75 percent of their pay. It is wrong and a positive injustice if you should not give these men that consideration, that you should not give them exactly the same consideration

that you give to other men retired who served in the World War. You did it 5 minutes after you refused to do justice for this little group of 121 men. You are now asked to delay the prospect of final passage of this legislation that you are so anxious to pass increasing the pay of enlisted men in order that somebody may eliminate a provision with which he does not agree.

Mr. COOLEY. These 121 officers are not now drawing their 75-percent pay, are they?

Mr. KILDAY. They are not. All other World War officers retired from the Army do.

Mr. COOLEY. The very purpose of this legislation is to provide authority for them to receive 75 percent of their pay?

Mr. KILDAY. That is right. That applies to this little group of 121. All others by the next provision of the bill and who may be hereafter retired and who served in the World War, no matter why they are retired, will receive 75 percent of their pay, but these will not unless this provision remains in the bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this is a very controversial bill. It came out of the subcommittee by a 1-vote margin. I was a member of that subcommittee. It came out of the Committee on Military Affairs on a vote of 9 to 8 after a little debate. There has not been an adequate hearing on this provision to incorporate it nor to justify it as a war measure.

The sponsors of this legislation have at no time justified raising the retired pay of these misfit officers from \$123 to \$227 as a means of saving the Nation in our war effort. These men will not go on duty. They were retired for inefficiency and on account of various charges, including everything up to drunkenness, financial irregularities, and deadbeating their bills. You cannot get one of them on duty today because the War Department does not want them on duty and does not want them creating trouble in our war forces and in our war effort.

When they prove to our committee by proper hearings that it is necessary to raise these inefficient retired officers who served an average of 15 years of commissioned service to an average retired pay of \$227 a month for doing nothing while we are at war, then I am willing to listen to reason; but they have not made that showing.

I put in the RECORD the summary of the findings of 98 different boards. Immediately I became the defendant, and that is in keeping with the whole history of the 24 (b) officers. I have served with some of them. I know what I am talking about. Just as soon as you lift your finger against one of them, they pounce upon you like a gang of wolves. They came into my office, in violation of Army regulations, and tried to get my favor for this bill. They were singing sweet, honeyed phrases when they came in. As soon as they found out I was opposed to the bill, they showed their fangs. One of them told me I did not know this legislation, and I ordered him out. That is

not an experience peculiar to me. Other Members had similar experiences with them. They are willing to defy anyone or anything for \$227 a month for doing nothing while the Nation is at war.

Is that a war measure? Is that necessary to save the Nation today? I took a stand on this bill before the House that no retired officer should ask for a cent in the way of increase in his retired pay while not on duty and while our Nation is at war.

Study what the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS], and I put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on May 11, and then go out and face your constituents and prove to them that you are justified in lifting the retired pay of this group of misfit officers to \$227 a month for doing nothing in wartime. I think they should be ashamed of themselves for demanding a cent more than the \$123 they are now drawing, on the average.

They say they want equality with other officers, but they are asking more retired pay for length of service than any other officer can get under our laws except for physical disability. They want 75-percent pay for an average of 15 years' service. Under Public Law 190 you offer 75-percent pay to those officers still serving in the Army who have World War experience, and you find, of course, that the World War officers still on duty have now more than 25 years' average length of active service. Furthermore, are you going to promise every Regular Army officer today taking part in this present war the privilege of thumbing his nose at the War Department and walking out with 75-percent pay if he succeeds in evading class B classification for a period of 10 years? You are setting just such a precedent if you keep this provision in this bill.

I brought out on this floor, when the bill was before us earlier, that this provision got into the bill in the Senate but was not mentioned in the committee report nor printed under the Ramseyer rule. We knocked it out on the floor of the House. It went to conference and was not in the bill when it came back from conference the first time, but when the bill went to conference again they found out that under the parliamentary procedure they could slip it back in, and they did slip it back in after a deadlock in the conference committee, and it came slipping back over here.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I have been watching this floor to know when this bill was coming up again on the conference report. I am glad they rang the bell to call a quorum here. I came over here thinking another bill was under consideration, and I am glad I found out in time, because they did not have this provision in the bill when it came here before. I want you to realize what you are voting on when you include this group of men.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I do not think the gentleman wants to leave the impression that I have been unfair about the matter, because I had the gentleman called to the floor of the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. The gentleman is very, very fair about it.

I want to make this point: That 125 misfit, irregular, retired, inactive officers of the Regular Army should not run in here under the wing of one or two decorations. Some of these boys never got any closer to France than this country. Do not let them stampede you on that.

Further, do not let them stampede you on the matter of the necessity for speed in passing the bill. The bill contains a provision making retroactive to June 1 this matter of pay for our present active Army, so you are not going to beat the boys of the active Army out of any pay raise if you send this bill back to conference and have them reconsider the matter one more day. I know the proponents of this provision boosting retired pay of misfit officers would like very much to have it stamped into immediate action and approval.

The pay raise for our active soldiers is needed and needed badly, and I am for it. However, it is retroactive, and that takes out that argument against sending this bill back to conference. Also, do not let them march 125 or any other number of misfit officers in here under 1 or 2 or 3 decorations. This provision will increase the inactive retired pay of a great many class B retired officers who never saw combat of any kind except in fighting the War Department and their superior officers in defense of their own shortcomings.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I think this conference report should be adopted just as it is brought back to us. I know the feelings of some of the Members. I know the sentiments of the gentleman who has just spoken to you. I served on the subcommittee along with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY], the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks], the gentleman from Iowa, and other members of the subcommittee. The subcommittee recommended and the full committee recommended that this provision be in the bill.

I am surprised at some of the things the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN] has said.

Mr. HARNESS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS. May I ask the gentleman if the Senate voted on this provision as the House did?

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct; it was in the Senate bill originally.

Mr. HARNESS. The House rejected it when we had the bill here originally, and the conferees put it back in.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct. It was in the bill as it passed the Senate.

I am surprised that the gentleman from Iowa should raise objection to these men, who are citizens of the United States, coming up here to a congressional

office to speak to the representatives of the people.

Oh, he gets around it by saying they are members of the Army on the retired list. That is true, but I want to remind him that about 2 years ago he joined me in drawing a minority report on a bill from the Military Affairs Committee in which we condemned just as strongly as we could the Army regulation which forbids Regular Army officers from taking matters up with Members of Congress. He helped me draft that protest, and I cannot understand how, today, he can come in and condemn these poor devils who have been thrown out, but who still are citizens of the United States, when they exercise their right to come in and petition Members of Congress.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Let me get along. The gentleman did not yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY].

The gentleman brings out the point also that these officers cannot be called back on active duty. He knows that these officers who were retired under Public, No. 190, cannot be called back to active duty, and I know two today who were engineer officers, the finest engineer officers I think I have ever known. One of them was graduated from Leavenworth with an excellent rating and was recommended to be retained there as an instructor and within 30 days he got his notice that he was being separated from the service by reason of inefficiency. He immediately got a job in the building of one of these war plants, working for the engineers, making approximately \$600 a month, while the Government was paying him \$300 a month, or \$900 to do the same job that the Army could have ordered him to do at the regular Army pay of approximately \$600 a month. I know another one who was in exactly the same shape.

These officers want to be called back to active duty, but the Army will not call them back and they will not call back any of those who have been let out under these circumstances. Now, he says that retired officers ought not to take pay. Oh, I grant you that is a very fine argument, but it is idealistic. Go down here and see about your major generals and your brigadier generals and your lieutenant generals and all the others who are being retired because of age, and see if they are turning down their pay simply because we are at war. Go to any of the others who are regularly retired. Let us look realistically at this proposition.

The gentleman said something about the list that he put in the RECORD on May 11. I wish you would get that RECORD and read some of the excuses under which these people were let out of the service. If there ever was such a thing as ex parte hearings, it was the insertion of these records in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that the gentleman referred to, where the officer is not identified by name, but simply by number. Listen to this one. I do not know who he is, but he is No. 52:

During his service he has performed his services satisfactorily, was conscientious, industrious, and energetic, and has received several commendatory letters for the results he has obtained with his command.

But he was let out.

There are lots of them in here as lacking in judgment and placed in class B, because his record does not come up to the standard or "slow to learn," "lacking in basic education," "judgment below the average and often misdirected."

Did you ever hear such a set of general charges and general excuses for getting officers out of the Army?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Alabama 2 additional minutes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Now, I happen to have an efficiency report here on one of these officers who was let out. I do not know what his number is in here and I cannot look it up, but this is the last efficiency report that was given on this particular officer.

The Army has five different classifications for efficiency—unsatisfactory, satisfactory, very satisfactory, excellent, and superior—superior is the highest. This officer got superior in every single one except one and he got excellent in that. His commanding officer, in commenting on him, said:

He is a courageous, honorable man, especially well adapted to the profession of arms. I would be satisfied to have this officer serve under my command in peace or war in his present grade.

Yet within 30 days' time this man was turned out under 24 (b). This is the class of officer he lumped in with all of these officers.

I say to you one of the greatest injustices that has ever been done to a small group of men in our whole Government has been done to this small group, and three times the Congress has taken the same group of officers that they served with and has given them the full benefits of retirement; that is, 75 percent of their pay. The last time was 5 minutes after you turned down this particular class. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN] helped me in preparing the promotion bill 2 years ago, which gave to every World War officer on retiring the benefit of 75 percent retirement pay. Public, 190, which this Congress passed, did the same thing.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted beyond measure that the conferees have finally agreed upon the \$50 base pay for enlisted men of the Army and Navy. I supported that provision as vigorously as anyone, and it is naturally with regret that I find myself in the position where I must support the motion to recommit. When this bill passed the House it contained section 21, which reads as follows:

This act shall remain in effect until the termination of the present war, as proclaimed by the President, and for 12 months thereafter.

Section 22 reads as follows:

This act may be cited as the Temporary Pay Readjustment Act of 1942.

The conferees have stricken out both of those sections. If you adopt this report as it comes to you, it will mean that you are voting these retirement in-

creases for officers, these quarters increases for officers, these subsistence allowance increases for officers, all as permanent legislation. The argument is made that there will be a Congress here after the war, which, of course, is true, but you know and I know if the Army and Navy are powerful enough today to take these temporary provisions out of this bill they will be just as powerful after the war is over, after they are back in the safety and comforts of peacetime, to prevent any reduction in these pay and retirement increases carried in this bill. Do not be afraid that the individual soldier will lose one dime. If you will turn to section 12 of the conference report, you will find that the conferees have inserted this provision:

The provisions of this act shall become effective as of June 1, 1942.

So, 2 or 3 days, 4 or 5 days more spent in conference eliminating these objectionable provisions will not cost a single officer, a single enlisted man in the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps one single penny; and for my part I cannot voluntarily support a provision placing upon the taxpayers of this Nation, with the enormous debt we will have after this war is over, the numerous increases carried in this bill.

I think these increases in pay are more than justified under present conditions, in time of war. In fact, it is impossible to compensate a man—private or officer—for going to a foreign land, under unknown conditions, and offering his life in defense of his homeland. Any amount we voted would be inadequate.

But I do not think we are justified at this time, when we need every dollar for present defense, when every citizen will be groaning under the tax burden, in voting the increases carried in this bill for the retirement pay of officers who have already retired from service in the Army and Navy and who are not called upon to render any service or take any risk. The bill the conference committee brings here not only provides for these increases, but it makes them permanent for all time. Nor are these officers required to contribute one penny toward the retirement fund, although every Government employee must deposit 5 percent of his salary every month in their retirement fund.

In this bill you provide substantial increases in the officers' quarters allowance. Why? Because rents have gone up during the war. Also substantial increases in officers' subsistence allowances. Why? Because the cost of living has gone up during the war. There are other increases in this bill for the same reason. And when the war is over and these costs come down, then these increases in this bill should come down. They should not be made permanent for all time. That part of this bill should be changed.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, this conference report should be adopted and adopted today. Almost 9 months ago this legislation originated in the Senate of the United States. It went through the Senate committee and Senate subcommittees, and it passed the Senate and

came to the House. It went through the House subcommittee and the House committee and finally passed the House. It has been to conference. It came back from conference to the full House. We sent it back again to conference, and here it is finally today before us with everyone agreed on the proposed measure except as to 125 officers under section 24 (b). It is a matter of simple justice to the soldiers and the sailors of the United States Army and Navy and to those millions of men serving their country at the present time in this war, that we settle this matter and settle it as quickly as possible. They are entitled to the pay raises which we have set forth in the conference report. They are entitled to a quick decision on this matter and to a final disposition of this legislation, which has run the gamut of committees of the House and Senate over a period of many months.

It is said that the matter of 125 officers, the destinies of this number of men, is important enough to delay this vitally important bill for the officers and men now defending the Nation during this war. This cannot be the case. This measure should be disposed of by the House today. It should be given to the President as quickly as possible and signed by him, so that the Nation's defenders may receive the pay benefits included in this measure.

As to the temporary features of the bill, the bill contains provisions for longevity pay. With the provisions which will affect the careers of the men in the Army and the Navy over many years, the conditions should be made permanent and they should be set forth in such manner that those officers, those men, those soldiers and sailors covered by the terms of this bill, may know what they can depend on 3, 5, 10, or 15 years from now in the way of longevity pay benefits. They should know what they can depend upon when they have devoted their energies and abilities to the service of this Nation over a period of a lifetime.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION].

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I arise in support of the conference report and in opposition to the motion that is to be made by our colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS] to recommit the conference report to the conference committee of the House and Senate on the soldiers' and sailors' pay bill.

This measure has now been before the House three times. When the bill was first before the House for consideration we adopted, by a vote of 10 to 1, the Rankin amendment to the Senate bill to fix the base or entrance pay of our soldiers and sailors at \$50 a month instead of \$42 and the base pay of first-class privates of the Army at \$54 instead of \$48 and substantial increases for the various grades of sergeants and for petty officers of the Navy and also increases for second lieutenants in the Army and ensigns in the Navy, with 20 percent increase for

foreign service and additional increase for combat flying service.

The conferees for the House and Senate submitted their report the other day ignoring the increases granted by the overwhelming vote of the House. The House then, by a vote of 10 to 1, sent the conference report back to the committee, with instructions for the House conferees to insist upon the House amendments to the Senate bill. Since that time the Senate has reversed itself and, by a vote of 58 to 20, adopted the House amendment, and the conferees of the House and Senate have reached a unanimous agreement in the report before us today, and this report upholds the increases voted by the House.

There are about 100 World War officers who were retired some years ago when the Army was reduced. Many Members of the House feel they have been unfairly treated in regard to retirement pay. This bill will give them a small increase in retirement pay.

A motion will be made in a few minutes to recommit this bill to cut out those 100 or so retired officers of the first World War.

This legislation was first introduced in the Senate about last December. It has been delayed from time to time. Why hold up the just pay for several million of our soldiers and sailors on account of this small increase for a few retired officers? Therefore, I am urging each Member of the House to vote against the motion to recommit the conference report and urge each one of you to adopt the conference report and bring this legislation to an end.

Our gallant and heroic defenders are fighting on the seven seas, on five continents, and on the islands of the seas, and they are doing a wonderful job—offering their lives and in giving their lives for our country. I want each one of them to know that we are granting these increases gladly, willingly, and not grudgingly. The American people want them to have these increases. They need them to meet their own expenses and hundreds of thousands of them need them in order to help pay allotments to dependent wives, children, and parents.

Under legislation passed by Congress at the behest of the President and signed by him, the President can give to other countries in equipment, war materials, supplies, food, and credits to the amount of about \$50,000,000,000.

The Australian soldiers' and sailors' base pay is \$62.10 a month. Of course, we cannot pay our defenders all they are entitled to, but why delay and act niggardly toward them?

Let us vote down the motion to recommit the conference report, and adopt the report and place the finishing touches on this important and splendid measure. I know that it will bring joy and happiness to millions of our loyal and patriotic defenders everywhere on the face of the globe.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. FADDIS. I am in its present form.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FADDIS moves to recommit the conference report to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to strike out paragraph 3 in section 15, and insist upon section 21 of the House amendment.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, on that I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FADDIS) there were—ayes 41, noes 101.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present, and I object to the vote on that ground.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 38, nays 318, not voting 74, as follows:

[Roll No. 69]

YEAS—38

Bradley, Mich.	Halleck	Moser
Buck	Hancock	Pace
Cole, N. Y.	Harness	Reed, N. Y.
Crawford	Hess	Rich
Crowther	Hoffman	Rockefeller
Curtis	Jenkins, Ohio	Smith, Va.
Dondero	Jones	Taber
Elston	Knutson	Thom
Engel	Lambertson	Vorys, Ohio
Faddis	LeCompte	Wastelewski
Fulmer	Lewis	Whittington
Gearhart	McLean	Woodruff, Mich.
Haines	Martin, Iowa	

NAYS—318

Allen, Ill.	Capozzoli	Elliott, Mass.
Allen, La.	Carlson	Elliott, Calif.
Andersen,	Carter	Englebright
H. Carl	Cartwright	Fenton
Anderson, Calif.	Case, S. Dak.	Fish
Anderson,	Casey, Mass.	Fitzgerald
N. Mex.	Celler	Fitzpatrick
Andresen,	Chapman	Flaherty
August H.	Chenoweth	Flannagan
Angell	Chiperfield	Fogarty
Arends	Clason	Folger
Arnold	Claypool	Forand
Barden	Clevenger	Ford, Thomas F.
Barnes	Cochran	Gamble
Barry	Coffee, Wash.	Gathings
Bates, Ky.	Collins	Gavagan
Bates, Mass.	Colmer	Gehrmann
Beam	Cooley	Gerlach
Beckworth	Cooper	Gibson
Belter	Costello	Gifford
Bender	Courtney	Gilchrist
Bennett	Cox	Gillette
Bland	Cravens	Gillie
Bloom	Creal	Gore
Boehne	Crosser	Graham
Boggs	Cunningham	Granger
Bolton	D'Alesandro	Grant, Ala.
Bonner	Davis, Ohio.	Gregory
Boren	Davis, Tenn.	Guyer
Boykin	Day	Gwynne
Bradley, Pa.	Delaney	Hall,
Brooks	Dewey	Edwin Arthur
Brown, Ga.	Dickstein	Leonard W.
Brown, Ohio	Dingell	Hare
Bryson	Disney	Harris, Ark.
Buckley, N. Y.	Domeneaux	Harris, Va.
Bulwinkle	Douglas	Harter
Burch	Downs	Hartley
Burgin	Drewry	Healey
Butler	Duncan	Hébert
Camp	Dworshak	Heffernan
Canfield	Eaton	Hendricks
Cannon, Fla.	Eberharter	Hill, Colo.
Cannon, Mo.	Edmiston	

Hill, Wash.
Hinshaw
Hobbs
Holbrook
Hook
Hope
Houston
Hull
Hunter
Imhoff
Izac
Jackson
Jacobsen
Jarman
Jennings
Jensen
Johns
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Ill.
Johnson, Ind.
Johnson, N. Y.
Luther A.
Johnson, Okla.
Johnson, W. Va.
Jonkman
Kee
Keefe
Kefauver
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, Ill.
Kennedy,
Martin J.
Kennedy,
Michael J.
Keogh
Kerr
Kilday
Kinzer
Kirwan
Kleberg
Klein
Kopplemann
Kunkel
Landis
Lane
Lanham
Larrabee
Lea
Leavy
Lesinski
Ludlow
Lynch
McCormack
McGehee
McGranery
McGregor
McIntyre
McKeough
McLaughlin
McMillan
MacIewski
MacIora
Magnuson
Mahon
Manasco
Mansfield

NOT VOTING—74

Andrews
Baldwin
Baumhart
Bell
Bishop
Blackney
Buckler, Minn.
Burdick
Byrne
Byron
Clark
Cluett
Coffee, Nebr.
Cole, Md.
Copeland
Culkin
Cullen
Dies
Dirksen
Ditter
Doughton
Durham
Ellis
Fellows
Ford, Leland M.
Ford, Miss.

Gale
Gossett
Grant, Ind.
Green
Harrington
Hart
Heidinger
Holmes
Howell
Jarrett
Jenks, N. H.
Johnson,
Lyndon B.
Kean
Kilburn
Kocalkowski
Kramer
Maas
Marcantonio
Martin, Mass.
Mason
O'Day
Oliver
Osmer
Paddock
Patrick

Southoff
Scanlon
Schuetz
Scrugham
Secret
Shafer, Mich.
Sheppard
Short
Simpson
Smith, Maine
Smith, Wash.
Smith, Wis.
Snyder
Somers, N. Y.
South
Sparkman
Spence
Springer
Starnes, Ala.
Steagall
Stearns, N. H.
Stefan
Stevenson
Sullivan
Sumner, Ill.
Sumners, Tex.
Sweeney
Talbot
Talle
Tarver
Tenerowicz
Terry
Thill
Thomas, N. J.
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Tibbott
Tolan
Traynor
Treadway
Van Zandt
Vincent, Ky.
Vinson, Ga.
Voorhis, Calif.
Ward
Weaver
Weiss
Welch
West
Wheat
Whelchel
White
Whitten
Wickersham
Wigglesworth
Williams
Wilson
Wolcott
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodrum, Va.
Wright
Young
Zimmerman

Mr. Gossett with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Copeland.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Baldwin.
Mr. Ford of Mississippi with Mr. Grant of Indiana.

Mr. Coffee of Nebraska with Mr. Ditter.
Mr. Schaefer of Illinois with Mr. Culkin.
Mr. Cullen with Mr. Baumhart.
Mr. Worley with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Sikes with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Ploeser.
Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Cluett.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Holmes.
Mr. Durham with Mr. Burdick.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Cole of Maryland with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Ellis with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Green with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Sutphin with Mr. Heidinger.
Mr. Byrne with Mr. Vreeland.
Mr. Dies with Mr. Youngdahl.
Mr. Harrington with Mr. Gale.
Mr. Kramer with Mr. Blackney.
Mr. Shanley with Mr. Kean.
Mrs. Byron with Mr. Oliver.
Mrs. O'Day with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Wene with Mr. Howell.
Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Leland M.

Ford.
Mr. Patrick with Mr. Maas.
Mr. Schulte with Mr. Jenks of New Hampshire.

Mr. Kocalkowski with Mr. Stratton.
Mr. Smith of Pennsylvania with Mr. Fellows.

Mr. Shannon with Mr. Bishop.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 363, nays 0, not voting 67, as follows:

[Roll No. 70]

YEAS—363

Allen, Ill.
Allen, La.
Andersen,
H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson,
N. Mex.
Andresen,
August H.
Andrews
Angell
Arends
Arnold
Barden
Barnes
Barry
Bates, Mass.
Beam
Beckworth
Beiter
Bender
Bennett
Blackney
Bland
Bloom
Boehne
Boggs
Bolton
Bonner
Boren
Boykin
Bradley, Mich.
Bradley, Pa.
Brooks
Brown, Ga.
Brown, Ohio
Bryson
Buck
Buckley, N. Y.
Bulwinkle
Burch
Burgin
Butler
Byron

Camp
Canfield
Cannon, Fla.
Cannon, Mo.
Capozzoli
Carlson
Carter
Cartwright
Case, S. Dak.
Casey, Mass.
Celler
Chapman
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Clason
Claypool
Clevenger
Cochran
Coffee, Wash.
Cole, N. Y.
Collins
Colmer
Cooley
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Cox
Cravens
Crawford
Creal
Cresser
Crowther
Cunningham
Curtis
D'Alesandro
Davis, Ohio
Davis, Tenn.
Day
Delaney
Dewey
Dickstein
Dingell
Disney
Domengeaux

Dondero
Doughton
Douglas
Downs
Drewry
Duncan
Dworshak
Eaton
Eberharter
Edmiston
Elliott, Mass.
Elliott, Calif.
Elston
Engel
Englebright
Fenton
Fish
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Flaherty
Flannagan
Fogarty
Folger
Forand
Ford, Thomas F.
Fulmer
Gamble
Gathings
Gavagan
Gearhart
Gehrmann
Gerlach
Gibson
Gifford
Gilchrist
Gillette
Gillie
Gore
Graham
Granger
Grant, Ala.
Gregory
Guyer
Gwynne

Haines
Hall,
Edwin Arthur
Hall,
Leonard W.
Halleck
Hancock
Hare
Harness
Harris, Ark.
Harris, Va.
Harter
Hartley
Healey
Hebert
Heffernan
Heidinger
Hendricks
Hess
Hill, Colo.
Hill, Wash.
Hinshaw
Hoffman
Holbrook
Hook
Hope
Houston
Hull
Hunter
Imhoff
Izac
Jackson
Jacobsen
Jarman
Jenkins, Ohio
Jennings
Jensen
Johns
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Ill.
Johnson, Ind.
Johnson,
Luther A.
Johnson, Okla.
Johnson, W. Va.
Jones
Jonkman
Kean
Kee
Keefe
Kefauver
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, Ill.
Kennedy,
Martin J.
Kennedy,
Michael J.
Keogh
Kerr
Kilday
Kinzer
Kirwan
Kleberg
Klein
Knutson
Kopplemann
Kunkel
Lambertson
Landis
Lane
Lanham
Larrabee
Lea
Leavy
LeCompte
Lesinski
Lewis
Ludlow
Lynch
McCormack
McGehee

McGranery
McGregor
McIntyre
McKeough
McLaughlin
McLean
McMillan
MacIewski
MacIora
Mahon
Manasco
Mansfield
Marcantonio
Martin, Iowa
May
Merritt
Meyer, Md.
Michener
Mills, Ark.
Mills, La.
Mitchell
Monroney
Moser
Mott
Mundt
Murdock
Murray
Myers, Pa.
Nelson
Nichols
Norrell
Norton
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Connor
O'Hara
O'Leary
O'Neal
O'Toole
Patman
Patrick
Patton
Pearson
Peterson, Fla.
Peterson, Ga.
Pfeiffer
Joseph L.
Pheiffer
William T.
Pierce
Pittenger
Plumley
Poage
Powers
Priest
Rabaut
Ramsay
Ramspeck
Randolph
Rankin, Miss.
Rankin, Mont.
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees, Kans.
Rich
Richards
Rivers
Rizley
Robertson, Va.
Robinson, Utah
Robison, Ky.
Rockefeller
Rockwell
Rodgers, Pa.
Rogers, Mass.
Rolph
Romjue
Russell
Sabath

Sacks
Sanders
Sasser
Satterfield
Sauthoff
Scanlon
Schuetz
Schulte
Scrugham
Secrest
Shafer, Mich.
Sheppard
Short
Simpson
Smith, Maine
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wash.
Smith, Wis.
Snyder
Somers, N. Y.
South
Sparkman
Spence
Springer
Starnes, Ala.
Steagall
Stearns, N. H.
Stefan
Stevenson
Sullivan
Summer, Ill.
Summers, Tex.
Sutphin
Sweeney
Taber
Talbot
Talle
Tarver
Tenerowicz
Terry
Thill
Thom
Thomas, N. J.
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Tibbott
Tolan
Treadway
Van Zandt
Vincent, Ky.
Vinson, Ga.
Voorhis, Calif.
Vorys, Ohio
Wadsworth
Ward
Wasielewski
Weaver
Weiss
Welch
Wene
West
Wheat
Whelchel
White
Whitten
Whittington
Wickersham
Williams
Wilson
Winter
Wolcott
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodruff, Mich.
Woodrum, Va.
Wright
Young
Zimmerman

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—67

Baldwin
Bates, Ky.
Baumhart
Bell
Bishop
Buckler, Minn.
Burdick
Byrne
Clark
Cluett
Coffee, Nebr.
Cole, Md.
Copeland
Culkin
Cullen
Dies
Dirksen
Ditter
Durham

Ellis
Faddis
Fellows
Ford, Leland M.
Ford, Miss.
Gale
Gossett
Grant, Ind.
Green
Harrington
Hart
Hobbs
Holmes
Howell
Jarrett
Jenks, N. H.
Johnson,
Lyndon B.
Kilburn

Kocalkowski
Kramer
Maas
Magnuson
Martin, Mass.
Mason
O'Day
Oliver
Osmer
Paddock
Plauché
Ploeser
Robertson,
N. Dak.
Rogers, Okla.
Schaefer, Ill.
Scott
Shanley
Shannon

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Doughton with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Sheridan	Smith, W. Va.	Veeland
Sikes	Stratton	Walter
Smith, Ohio	Tinkham	Worley
Smith, Pa.	Traynor	Youngdahl

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Gossett with Mr. Dirksen.
 Mr. Hart with Mr. Copeland.
 Mr. Clark with Mr. Baldwin.
 Mr. Ford of Mississippi with Mr. Grant of Indiana.
 Mr. Coffee of Nebraska with Mr. Ditter.
 Mr. Schaefer of Illinois with Mr. Culin.
 Mr. Cullen with Mr. Baumhart.
 Mr. Worley with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
 Mr. Sikes with Mr. Kilburn.
 Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Ploeser.
 Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Cluett.
 Mr. Walter with Mr. Holmes.
 Mr. Durham with Mr. Burdick.
 Mr. Bell with Mr. Maas.
 Mr. Ellis with Mr. Scott.
 Mr. Byrne with Mr. Veeland.
 Mr. Dies with Mr. Youngdahl.
 Mr. Harrington with Mr. Gale.
 Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Oliver.
 Mr. Cole of Maryland with Mr. Howell.
 Mr. Faddis with Mr. Leland M. Ford.
 Mr. Green with Mr. Mason.
 Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Jenks.
 Mr. Kocalkowski with Mr. Stratton.
 Mr. Smith of Pennsylvania with Mr. Fel-lows.
 Mr. Kramer with Mr. Bishop.
 Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Jarrett.
 Mrs. O'Day with Mr. Osmer.
 Mr. Traynor with Mr. Robertson of North Dakota.
 Mr. Shanley with Mr. Tinkham.
 Mr. Rogers of Oklahoma with Mr. Paddock.
 Mr. Plauché with Mr. Buckler.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WORK RELIEF AND RELIEF, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 324, making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 324, making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the joint resolution was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that under the order of the House, debate shall extend not to exceed 3 hours, half of the

time to be controlled by the gentleman from New York and half by myself. I believe we can complete general debate within 1 hour if this would be agreeable to the gentleman from New York, and then begin the reading of the joint resolution.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have requests for the full hour and a half and am not able to take care of the demand, so I am inclined to believe we shall use all the time allotted to us. I have no objection to getting the joint resolution through as quickly as possible, but, frankly, I do not believe it would be fair to the membership to start reading this joint resolution at 5 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN. In response to the inquiry of the gentleman from Missouri, the Chair will state that the gentleman has correctly stated the situation, as the Chair understands it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we are nearing the end of a decade of Federal philanthropy. It is a brilliant and successful chapter in American history. At the beginning of this decade we found our streets and highways thronged with unemployed. Their ranks were made up largely of competent men who had never experienced any particular difficulty in providing for their families. Conditions over which they had no control had unexpectedly thrown them out of employment and the Government was faced with the necessity of supplying charity or providing work. The only alternative was anarchy. To meet this situation the Work Projects Administration was evolved and solved the problem effectively and humanely.

From the beginning it was understood to be a temporary expedient, to be contracted or expanded as the burden of unemployment increased or declined, and to be discontinued at the close of the emergency when no longer needed. With that in view we have provided year by year as the volume of unemployment indicated. We provided for 1936, \$1,258,000,000, and increased the amount the next year, 1937, to \$1,818,000,000. In 1938 there was a decline in unemployment and the appropriation that year dropped to \$1,427,000,000, but in 1939, the period of greatest need, we reached the peak both in appropriations and Federal employment under W. P. A. Three million men were given employment and \$2,230,000,000 was expended. Expenditures declined with the steadily lessening load of unemployment to \$1,500,000,000 in 1940 and to \$1,000,300,000 in 1941; and the estimated expenditure this year is about \$858,000,000.

This summer there has been a great reduction in unemployment due to unprecedented demand for labor in the war activities. So much so that many have been led to believe that there is no further need for W. P. A. work. A study of the situation reveals, however, that the bulk of the war employment is localized in 12 States. The result is that there are many unemployed in other States who are not accessible to these centers of employment, who on that account are yet without work. In addition to this there has been a tremendous economic shift in

industry. We have discontinued in large part manufacture for domestic consumption and turned all possible facilities to war production.

In this process hundreds of thousands necessarily have been thrown out of employment, for whom there is no place in the war production industries.

In addition to that, we are employing today 1,200,000 women who have come into the employment market in the last year. Also, an unprecedented number of young people, who normally would remain in school or in nonindustrial employments, and, in particular, vast numbers from the farms, who ordinarily would be employed in agricultural pursuits have been drawn into plants, factories, and shops. The result is that we find after a careful study, as the hearings before the committee indicate, that we still have large numbers of unemployed aggregating in April, the last month on which figures are available, about 3,000,000 men, without employment, requiring an opportunity to earn support for their families.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. As a matter of fact, the W. P. A. has built up a fine engineering and administrative organization, and at this time the War Department is depending heavily on the W. P. A. to build access roads and to build strategic roads for use of the War Department in our national defense.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes. The gentleman refers to a very important phase of the W. P. A. work schedule. A large part of the work is in connection with the war program.

By way of résumé, work must be provided for a minimum of 400,000 men. To meet this situation the President advised the Congress that \$280,000,000 is required for the coming fiscal year. This is a reduction of 68 percent under the current year, and is the lowest estimate yet received for the purpose.

The committee therefore reports the full Budget estimate to the House with favorable recommendation.

In view of the fact that this bill has been annually before the House for the last 9 years and has been so fully debated, it is unnecessary to discuss it further, and unless there is some question I will yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in his Budget message the President said this in the last sentence of the message:

The action to be taken by the Congress in the near future on such proposals will determine the extent to which we can move toward the further reduction or the possible elimination of the Work Projects Administration.

Eventually, why not now?

This program comes to us at a time when any man or woman who is able to work can find work, and when it is not necessary to provide relief employment.

It comes to us at a time when our farmers are crying aloud for help, when the demand for labor in the factories is going up by leaps and bounds, when millions of our boys are being taken for the armed forces of the country, and at a time when every dollar of credit that the United States has is needed for the carrying out of the war program to bring this country to victory.

Why should we have this program continued? The only possible reason I can see is so that those administrative employees who are estimated by the head of the organization, Colonel Dryden, to total 7,500 next year, may continue to have a job on the public pay roll, so that those misfits who have made such a mess of the W. P. A. program over the years may continue to remain upon the public pay roll.

The relief load has dropped 50 percent in less than a year and it continues to drop. Colonel Dryden gave us figures concerning the items of increase in the requirements for labor and increases in the armed forces. I am unable to check his figures on the requirements for additional help in industry, but I am able to check his figures on the additional requirements for the armed forces. In the statement that he gave us, he was two and a half million short of the proposed estimate that is now before the Congress for increases in the personnel of the Army; he was 500,000 short of the estimates that have been passed by the House for increases in the personnel of the Navy for the fiscal year for which we are providing funds; he was a hundred thousand short in the estimates that have already been passed by this House for increases in the Navy, which makes a total of increase in jobs amounting to 3,100,030, and when he got all through his estimate of unemployment was two and one-half million, without taking into consideration Mr. Dryden's mistake of over 3,000,000.

With that kind of a statement before us, containing manifest inaccuracies, I do not see how there can be any possible excuse for a continuance of this organization. True, it is reduced from estimates of approximately \$1,025,000,000 last year, including an unexpended balance, to approximately \$336,000,000 for the fiscal year that is to come, including the unexpended balances which are estimated to be available.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman says there is no use continuing this organization. The gentleman recognizes the fact, however, that through long experience it has built up a fine engineering and administrative organization?

Mr. TABER. Oh, I recognize the fact that they have built up a very poor organization and that they have and are expected to have 7,500 administrative employees, which I am sorry to say it appears the gentleman from Idaho would like to keep on the Federal pay roll, judging from the way he talks. For my part, I believe that these misfits should

be eliminated from the Federal pay roll. There is absolutely no relief reason for continuing it. There will be none on the rolls who are employable, and there is absolutely no excuse whatever for continuing it.

Mr. WHITE. If the gentleman will come out to Idaho, I think I can show him the efficiency and the good work they are doing.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman has a relief problem out there that he wants this continued for, let him present it on the floor. The gentleman from Missouri has plenty of time to give him if he wants it.

Mr. WHITE. They have given us our best relief.

Mr. TABER. There is no excuse for this thing, except for relief purposes.

Mr. WHITE. They are helping the Army and Navy.

Mr. TABER. They are not helping the Army. The Army would be better off, and they would get better results, and the morale of the people who are employed on those projects would be better if they were employed at regular wages upon a regular job, and more would be done. The trouble with that situation is that it is a fake. This is brought up to continue an undesirable organization on the Federal pay roll.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PEARSON. Is it not a fact that the conditions among the unemployed of this country were the primary reason for ever starting out on a relief program?

Mr. TABER. That is what we were told.

Mr. PEARSON. Is it not a fact that this one reason which justified bringing into existence the W. P. A. has now vanished, because unemployment is at an all-time low in this country?

Mr. TABER. It is, and it is getting lower.

Mr. PEARSON. It is also a fact that there are now more people employed than have ever been employed in the history of this country?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. PEARSON. I would go further and suggest to the gentleman that if we ever expect or hope to get rid of the W. P. A. as a permanent agency, now is certainly the time to do it, when unemployment has gone out of existence in this country.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman has stated the exact situation that confronts us today.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Can the gentleman tell us just what plans he may have to offer in the event the W. P. A. is abolished, to protect the interests of the taxpayer where his community and the Federal Government are cosponsors of an incompleting W. P. A. project?

Mr. TABER. The law requires that when any project is adopted by the W. P. A., funds be in sight to complete it.

If some projects have been started illegally, the local divisions should take their grief. If they have started to build a part of a highway, that should be completed so that it is done, as far as it goes, before the 1st of July.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman spoke about the W. P. A. being set up as a temporary measure. May I read three lines from the President's message of May 25, which is published in the committee report:

The Work Projects Administration and its predecessor organizations were created to meet a temporary relief and employment need for millions of persons out of work during the depression years.

If this organization was set up at that time for that reason, why continue it now when we can very well afford to eliminate it and take care of the people on W. P. A. in industry and in agriculture?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Language is one thing, and facts are quite another. In September 1941 total employment was 52,414,000, and in April 1942 it was down to 50,913,000. The nonagricultural employment in September 1941 was 40,710,000, and in April 1942 it was up to 40,773,000. The agricultural employment in September 1941 was 11,704,000, and in April 1942 it was down to 10,140,000.

Some may say that we had a different condition before than we have now, but the very ones who are talking against the W. P. A. now talked against it before, and talked just as vehemently against this program before.

Mr. TABER. I am glad the gentleman has brought that out, because I do not believe there is a man in this House who believes that employment figures are lower now than they were last fall. I know that all through my territory they have increased tremendously.

On top of that, the armed forces of this country have already been increased upward of 1,500,000 men. Today the Army totals over 2,750,000 men, the Navy 500,000, and the Marine Corps 100,000, and the program is running along by leaps and bounds so that by the end of the fiscal year 1943 the Army will have 7,500,000 men, the Navy 1,000,000 men, and the Marine Corps 200,000. These figures and the figures that Mr. Dryden gave us absolutely prove that he is wrong and that there will be no unemployment whatever of employables by the time this appropriation works out. I am glad the gentleman has brought that up because we all know employment has increased tremendously.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is not half as pleased that I brought it up as I am because these figures come from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and from the Department of Agriculture, and there could not be figures from any better source than those which have been quoted.

Mr. TABER. They may come from those agencies, but, on the other hand, the figures the gentleman from the administration brought up indicate only 2,500,000 unemployed, according to the estimates of the C. I. O., including unemployed. How we can figure there are fewer people on the employment rolls today than there were last fall, regardless of what the Bureau of Labor Statistics tells us, I cannot understand. There has been an increase in employment in the industries employing war workers of upward of 5,000,000 in that period, and I do not believe there has been any such cut in other employment as would match that figure. I cannot go along with any theorist who figures that employment is down. When we all know it is up, when you know things and can see them and can feel the temper of the people who are out seeking employees all the time, you know there is a shortage of labor and not a surplus.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Many things the gentleman has said about employment are true, but is it not true that the employment has increased for certain age groups and among certain people and in certain sections of the country? But there are other people who are unemployed because of the shifts in industry. For instance, we have such a very large number of women between 60 and 65 years of age who are unemployed and come under no other classification except the W. P. A.

Mr. TABER. Are they unemployed?

Miss RANKIN of Montana. They are unemployed. They are not employed because there are no war industries, and peacetime industries are cutting down. The bill to provide for the conversion of small industries into war industries has not been signed. These women have no jobs, and there are no jobs that can be foreseen. They do not come under the pension provision because of their age. Many have dependents that are not provided for.

Mr. TABER. I want to say to the gentlewoman from Montana that I have investigated all sorts of cases of that kind, and I have found that such people can get employment if they have a mind to do so, because there is a demand for labor all over the country that you cannot supply. Yet on top of all this the people in the W. P. A. are today pretending to supply people for war industries and at the same time they are putting people in these vocational schools who are over 60 years of age. They did that in my community, and they are doing it in other places all over the country. They are just making a travesty of this whole situation.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I cannot yield any further, because there are two or three

other things that I want to cover. The gentleman can get plenty of time.

On page 60 of the hearings there is a break-down of tables showing the number of relief cases and the number of employments upon other Federal projects. You will see there that these figures run down very rapidly.

We were told that upward of 200,000 of the 400,000 proposed to be employed by the W. P. A. for next year would be on war projects, and what do we find? I look on pages 84 to 91, inclusive, and I find that \$36,000,000 out of \$1,000,000,000 available was spent upon war projects or was earmarked for war projects out of a total of \$1,000,000,000, or approximately three and a half percent. This is the kind of stuff we have got to operate on.

The W. P. A., in a territory where the largest war contracts have existed, has not gone down in proportion to what it should in those territories. For instance, in Illinois, where they have 3.8 percent of the war contracts, the W. P. A., in April of 1942, was 6.8 percent. In New York, where they have 9.3 percent, the W. P. A. was 8.7 percent. It is perfectly ridiculous that these figures cannot be reduced.

Mr. Dryden, on page 125 of the hearings, told us that all of these folks who had worked on war projects were employable. You know they would be an awful lot better off if this war work was done in the regular way and these people were employed at regular wages, just like regular folks.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to ask the gentleman if he can tell me what percentage on the W. P. A. are still nonrelief.

Mr. TABER. I have not that figure right at hand.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I think it would be very interesting to have that developed.

Mr. TABER. It is quite a substantial figure. It would run, probably, 60,000 or 75,000, I would think, because there are a great lot of these projects and a great many of these people are employed on construction projects and that sort of thing where relief labor is not available to fit into such jobs. I would think that it would probably amount to nearly 10 percent. I will try to get that figure for the RECORD.

They are going ahead on such foolish projects as the Jefferson Memorial performance in St. Louis, where they spent last year somewhere around \$400,000. They have had a tremendous expenditure for so-called music projects of something like \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000. They had several projects totaling \$900,000, and they have had instances in the last year where they have had allocated more than the community had asked for.

We have here on page 19 a break-down of the percentage of the total funds on different types of projects. They have an expenditure estimated at something like 25 percent for the service division. This means arts, education, and historical research, and a lot of that kind of stuff. These figures are absolutely ridiculous at this time. These people ought

to be at the point right now where they were put to work that would contribute to the war effort instead of nursing them along at a time when they could get other employment.

The expenditures in the other different items that might be used are altogether out of line with 50 percent of the work being on war work.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. GIFFORD. I want the gentleman to explain what a war project is. I had a letter the day before yesterday about it, and I have observed the same thing with discouragement for months. I refer to 2 miles of railroad through a camp close to my home—a W. P. A. project, a war project, with 6 inches of black loam on the side of that railroad setting, brought 10 miles away by truck, and they call it a war project. It is wasteful extravagance. All of the people are employable, and they are about 40 miles from a city where the city has to put up the truck hire and use up gasoline and rubber.

Mr. HOUSTON. Was the project not sponsored by local authorities?

Mr. GIFFORD. It had to be sponsored to get the trucks, to get them there, and if the city would pay that money for the trucks they could easily take care of that.

Mr. TABER. That is the kind of stuff that we are asked to carry along. I don't think we ought to carry along a bit of it, and I hope that when the time comes this House will refuse to go along. Eventually, why not now? Let us throw this thing down and get rid of it at a time when there is no substantial unemployment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, the Work Projects Administration has done and is doing much important and valuable work. The people on the W. P. A. average over 50 years of age; they are not readily employed in private industry. If the W. P. A. is abolished, thousands of them will go back onto relief—onto the welfare—a tragedy for them and a blow to the finances of the cities and towns where they live.

I have said before, here in the House, that I cannot see how it helps win the war to have poor people's income diminished to something around a dollar a day. I cannot see how it helps win the war to discontinue the activities of the W. P. A., which are nearly a hundred percent war projects. For a picture of the fine work the W. P. A. is doing I urge you to read the articles by our splendid State administrator in Massachusetts, Denis W. Delaney, which are printed in the Appendix of the RECORD for June 5, on page A2092.

I am frankly disturbed by the amount of the reduction in the proposed appropriation. I hope it will not mean that old people, and blind people, and untrained older women will go by the thousands back onto city-supported charity—meager relief, without the dignity of work

and self-support. But I am much more disturbed by the suggestion that the W. P. A. should be abolished altogether. That would be a devastating tragedy for thousands of American families, for thousands of Americans who are ready and eager to work, and who are working today on projects which strengthen their communities and their country.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

CONGRESS, THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I am going to undertake the performance of a task for which any number of my colleagues are better prepared. I am going to answer the smear brigade that has launched a campaign against Congress.

Individuals are not important but the institution of Congress is a coordinate branch of the Government and when it falls the Government falls with it.

To abuse and misrepresentation I am accustomed and make no protest but to conspiracy in mass I am not acquainted and the effort to destroy Congress by corrupting the public mind I regard with deep concern. The authority of Congress cannot be wounded without injury to the Republic and to save the Republic is the first and supreme law.

The people of the United States are engaged in the most dangerous and desperate war this country ever faced. It is a war of forces which would enslave the peoples of the world under incredibly brutal taskmasters, against the people who are fighting for liberty, progress, continued enlightenment, spiritual, mental, cultural, and material freedoms. It is impossible to imagine what the state of the world would be if the forces of wickedness and slavery were to gain the victory.

A condition that disturbs me is that there is still too much of a spirit in this country that we can do other things besides fight this war.

There can be not the slightest excuse on the part of anybody, in any branch of the Government, for trying experiments under cover of our war efforts. The issue of winning this war as quickly as possible and so decisively that we will dictate the terms of the peace, and be able afterward to enforce those terms, is the whole, sole issue which should occupy the attention and engage the efforts of every official and every citizen to the full extent necessary to win the war in the shortest possible time. Anybody who fails to follow that issue is disloyal and a menace to the welfare of this Nation.

This war will not be won by anybody trying to change our form of government at this time.

This war will not be won by anybody trying to sneak over a change in our economic structure at this time.

This war will not be won by anybody trying to discredit and render impotent the legislative branch of the Government.

This war will not be won by criticism of the executive branch of the Government.

Mistakes can be avoided, or at least a repetition of mistakes can be avoided by honest, constructive, intelligent criticisms of both the executive and the legislative branches of the Government.

This war will not be won by the creation of cleavages between classes or sections or political parties.

I have no sympathy with attempts by any individuals or any groups to discredit or to decry the honesty and the integrity and the patriotism of citizens because they happen to belong to one or the other political party. I would resent and denounce any attempt to lead the people to believe that our Republican colleagues have been anything other than earnest, honest, and patriotic. There have been differences of opinion, it is true, as to the methods to be followed and the powers to be granted. These differences of opinion have been honest differences. These conflicting views have been sincere views. I want to remind the Members of this House and the people of this Nation that it is on just such honest, sincere differences of views that democracy is based and stands. If sincere and honest differences of views were not permitted in this Congress and in the press and in the expressions of the people of this Nation, this would not be a democracy; it would be a tyranny. If and when such honest differences of view are proscribed or forbidden, we shall have ceased to be a democracy.

This war will not be won by the American people having to divide their efforts between conducting the war and trying to prevent the building up of some form of fascistic or communistic government, economy, and social system at this time.

This war will be won by all our citizens getting into it with heart, soul, and body; with all they are, all that they have, and all they can do.

It will be won by the American people operating as a unit.

It will be won by the American people being convinced that the paramount, single vital issue is to pull together to win it.

That unity, which is the very first requisite of this war effort, can be achieved only by an administration which is frank with the people, which convinces the people that its sole objective is to win the war, and then return its vast and extraordinary war powers to the people through their Congress, and again take up our American way of life with a will to mend our broken and war-torn structure.

This war will be won by the people trusting the executive department of the Government and by the executive department of the Government trusting the people—all of the people.

Public confidence in public officials is necessary to give effect to the legal administration of public affairs. This does not mean, however, that confidence should be so complete as to silence all fears for the safety of human rights and constitutional procedure. But confidence between sections, between classes, between races, between parties, is essen-

tial to the winning of this war and our capacity to survive the peace which will come with the exhaustion of one or the other contesting groups of nations.

Reasonable confidence, fair dealing, and evidence of intention to deal fairly is essential between capital and labor, between labor and agriculture, between government and the people in every way. To such degree as that confidence is lacking, to just that degree our strength to fight and win this war is not what it should be. To just the degree that we waste our efforts opposing one another by sections, by classes, by creeds, or by political mud slinging, to just that degree do we aid and comfort the enemy.

This does not mean that we can win the war by blind, unquestioning submission to the bureaucracy which necessarily has to handle the details of conducting the war effort. Such a blind submission could lose us the war—lose it without our knowledge until our forces and those of our Allies had surrendered on the far-off battle fronts—and then it would be too late for us to mend the situation. We would be enslaved by our ruthless conquerors.

We cannot win this war by resorting to the absolutism of a one-party government and the silencing of all criticism of the administration, the Congress, or the agencies handling the details of the war effort.

A curious situation has arisen which indicates a grave blind spot on the part of some of our leading newspapers, commentators, and administrators. To illustrate just what I mean, I want to quote two paragraphs from the same editorial in a newspaper which is strongly pro-administration. A few days ago this newspaper said in an editorial:

In time of war many people believe it is unpatriotic to criticize the President, who is also the Commander in Chief.

Now, further along in this same editorial this language appeared:

In the long run it is the truth about Congress which hurts the most, and, of course, criticism based upon fact cannot be suppressed without scuttling the democratic process.

Criticism of Congress has naturally been loudest when that body has failed to measure up to public expectations.

Thus we have a curious line of editorial reasoning which says that while the executive department of government must not be criticized, even though it fails to measure up to public expectations, democratic processes would be scuttled if criticism of the Congress were silenced.

The fact is democratic processes will be scuttled if fair criticism of any department of government or of those officials conducting the war is silenced.

This editorial writer fell into another error which has fooled some people. Criticism of the Congress at this time is the loudest not because Congress has failed to measure up to public expectations, because Congress has given the President every dollar and every atom of extraordinary power he has demanded

for the conduct of the war. The criticism of the Congress is loudest at this time, because as many, if not most, of the Washington observers and other students of current events clearly perceive there is a determined, challenging, well-planned propaganda program under way to smear the Congress and to so discredit the legislative branch of the Government in the minds of the people as to destroy their confidence in it and leave the executive branch the sole remaining department of government having the confidence of the people. And the war will not be won that way, either.

Let it be said, my colleagues, here and now, that if and when, even under the pretense of it being a war necessity, we abandon our biparty system of constitutional government we will have lost the war, no matter what the outcome of the clash at arms may be.

If we submit to any plan for the undue continuance of the dictatorial war controls—and they are necessary for the practical conduct of the war—after the war has ended, and we have won a decisive victory, we shall have lost the very ideals for which our boys are now risking or surrendering their lives on the fighting lines to defend.

England has more and more found that constructive criticism of the way the war is conducted is necessary to prevent laxity, let-down, incompetence, waste, and corruption. Strangely enough, some of the very persons who uphold the British practice of criticizing mistakes and wrong methods condemn the right of the American people to do the same thing. It does not make sense and it will not win the war.

On the other hand, if we spend our time looking for things to criticize we will lack just that much war effort which we should put into a determined, never-say-die spirit of fighting through to a victorious finish.

Constructive criticism does not mean running around with a magnifying glass looking for chances to grumble and accuse and berate. On the other hand, intelligent war effort does not mean shutting our eyes to all mistakes, or worse, and continuing to repeat disastrous errors simply because those who make them cry that it is unpatriotic to criticize.

If, as a people, we are able to distinguish between constructive criticism and destructive criticism; if, as a people, we are able to see and correct our own mistakes, while pulling together in unity to fight the war, we will win the victory, and be able to lead the world to new paths of progress, new ways of peace, and new heights of accomplishment. If, on the other hand, we are unable to distinguish between constructive and destructive criticism; if we are unable to see and correct our mistakes without fighting among ourselves and if we are unable to compel our administrators to devote their whole attention and effort to the sole business of winning the war, without trying any social or economic experiments by the way, then we may lose the war—and our liberties as well.

I am convinced the American people can and will be able to distinguish be-

tween constructive and destructive criticism and choose the former. I believe the American people will visit a dreadful wrath upon any who try, under cover of this war, to break down our economic system, overturn our Government and our social system. The American people are a patient people. They are slow to anger. But heaven help those who incur their righteous anger when they find out they have been betrayed.

It must be apparent to any clear-thinking person that if we were to lose this war there would be no political parties. There would be no labor unions. There would be no churches. There would be no universities. There would be no agriculture. There would be no Congress, no Governors, no State legislatures. There would be only the brutal, bestial, depraved, power-mad conquerors and their lustful, tyrannical, brutal gauleiters, each one a petty despot in his own way. There would not be left a vestige of any of the ideals we in America have cherished, upheld, sacrificed, and worked for. There would not be left a vestige of the rich heritage our forefathers fought for, and worked for, and sacrificed for, to hand on to us in trust for our posterity. There would not be a vestige of decency, progress, culture, spiritual or mental independence left in the whole of America. There would be just the ruthless will of the conquerors and their legion of brutal, despotic minions. That is what the loss of this war would mean to America. It would be better, my fellow citizens, for every man, woman, and child in this Nation to die in his efforts to drive back these assaults upon the decency and the honor and the progress and the very civilization of the world than to surrender to the evil forces of brutality. It would be better for us all to die fighting and leave to the conquerors only a lifeless, uninhabited continent of North America rather than to suffer defeat and the loss of every ideal, of every decent, wholesome aspect of our lives.

How it can be that some of our citizens can let the issue of winning this war be divided in their efforts with social experiments or campaigns for financial or organizational gains, becomes a mystery when we realize what utter ruin would come to us with the loss of this war. The only explanation for the courses pursued thus far by some is that they must believe the chance of our defeat is so remote as to be negligible.

If any citizens think that they had better wake up quickly. There is a great possibility—a horrible possibility that we could lose this war. And we must take no chances on such a terrible defeat. We ought to make not doubly sure, but sure many times over that we cannot lose. We must be sure beyond any possibility of doubt that the decisive victory will be ours. Until that assurance is times over assured we should not rest; we should not divide our efforts; we should not quarrel among ourselves; and we should not attempt far-reaching governmental, economic, or social changes which will shake the confidence of the people and impair their most earnest and determined efforts to do all they can to win the war.

All we are, all we have, all we hope for are at stake in this conflict. We must drop every other consideration until this war is won. Any who try to divide the American people at this time are dangerous to our cause. Any who try to seize this moment of national peril to change our Americanism to some form of fascism or communism or socialism are dangerous to our cause.

This assault on the Congress of the United States is no chance thing. It has not just merely happened. The earmarks of a careful plan are too plain to be ignored.

There could be but one purpose in the minds of those who want to discredit the legislative branch of the Government in the estimation of the people, and that is to weaken, render impotent, and finally to destroy the legislative branch of the Government.

The Congress is peculiarly the people's branch of the Government. The founding fathers arranged that the Government should be composed of three co-equal, independent branches, each a check on the others. The Congress is peculiarly the people's branch of the Government, because after judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, they pass beyond the people's direct control. They are appointed for life. The people have no control over their actions, except by the process of impeachment, in case of flagrant abuse of power or position; but the impeachment process is long, slow, and very difficult.

Aside from their vote on Presidential candidates every 4 years the people have no control over employees of the Government except through their Congress. These employees, composing a vast, self-seeking bureaucracy never run for office. They never submit themselves, their policies, or their records to the electorate for approval or disapproval. The only control the people have over these bureaucrats, entrenched in positions where they can involve the Government in commitments and expenditures which may call for military duty on the part of the citizens, and for heavy taxes, is through the Congress.

On the other hand, the legislative branch of the Government must be the voice and the will of the people at all times. It is their instrument of control of the other two departments of Government. It has been well said that if the people lose the lawmaking power, and the control of the purse strings, they have lost their control of Government and their liberty. If these propagandists can persuade the American people to lose their confidence in their Congress, their representatives in the Government, then the people will have lost their control over the lawmaking powers and their control over the purse strings, and they will soon find that they have lost their liberties as well.

It cannot be that any Americans, descendants of those brave pioneer men and women who carved out this great, rich Nation from the primeval forests, the trackless wilderness, and the waterless plains, could be blind to the issues of this war.

So let us then drop all differences. Let us bury all sectional, and class, and political controversies. Let us carry on constitutional government, our democracy within a republic, and win this war.

Whatever issues may arise after the war is ended cannot be foreseen now. We must try as best we can as time goes on, and developments come to pass, to foresee what our issues and problems may be after the war, because, at best, the transition from a war to a peace basis will bring portentous problems which will try us, even as war tries us.

Those problems are in the future. The job of stopping the aggressors is in the present. Readjustment to victory is in the days to come. Winning the victory is our present problem.

As Americans let us all labor together. Let us look frankly at our own mistakes and correct them for the good of all. Let us all realize we are soldiers in the common good, fighting for the same ideals and the same ends, defending the same priceless possessions. Let us join the prayer: "Please God give us right vision, good hearts, correct understanding, and an undying determination to save this, our beautiful America."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I think it is unnecessary for me to repeat my views in respect to W. P. A. as a method of relief.

However much it may have contributed in the past to those in need, I am confident that in the pages of history it will stand condemned, condemned for its inefficiency, for its corruption, for depriving the needy of millions upon millions of dollars appropriated for their benefit, for its ruinous competition with private industry, for its practical partisan politics.

Two years ago a committee of this House conducted an investigation of W. P. A. That investigation developed irregularities of many kinds as well as scandalous conditions, notably in Louisiana, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania. It is a sad commentary to my mind, Mr. Chairman, that no fundamental, constructive changes have been made in the method of affording relief, in the light of that investigation; that little or no follow-up has been conducted in respect to the scandalous conditions developed, and that today three State administrators of W. P. A., who were on the job at that time in Louisiana, Indiana, and Kentucky, Mr. Crutcher, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. Goodman, are still on the job, and apparently in good standing.

Mr. Goodman is apparently in such good standing that, according to the press, he is being considered as a very likely appointee as State administrator in Kentucky in the new set-up under Mr. Henderson in the O. P. A.

In my opinion we should long ago have resorted to a system of grants-in-aid, with proper financial and administrative responsibility in the several States and local communities. We should have done this, in my judgment, in fairness to

the needy themselves and to the country as a whole.

I am afraid that the chance of changing to this method of administering relief at this time is about as good as the chance of the proverbial snowball. The chance is no doubt decreased, both because of the reduced program which we have under consideration at this time, and because the President in his Budget message states that:

For the period beyond the fiscal year 1943, the problem must be considered as a part of comprehensive measures for social security and public assistance.

The hope is at least held out of getting away 12 months hence from the W. P. A. form of relief under which we have suffered in recent years.

The problem before us today, from a practical standpoint, is one not only of method but of amount.

Everyone of us must realize that every possible dollar must be made available for our all-out war effort. Everyone of us must realize the vital necessity for this reason of reducing nonessential expenditure. We must determine, against that realization, in the light of economic conditions at the moment, what appropriation is fair as the Federal share in taking care of our needy employables.

What is the proposal that confronts us? In a word it is a proposal to appropriate \$337,000,000 as compared with \$915,000,000 in the current fiscal year, a reduction of 62 percent. It is a proposal to carry on the rolls an average number of 400,000 beneficiaries as compared with an average of 1,000,000 beneficiaries in the present year, a reduction of 60 percent. It is a proposal to expend for administrative expenditure \$16,000,000 as compared with \$35,420,000 in the present year, a reduction of 55 percent.

In the present year 215 offices were maintained for administering W. P. A., with 13,334 administrative workers and 40,000 supervisory workers, a total personnel of 53,334. For the coming fiscal year the agency is apparently unable to furnish the number of offices which it considers it will require but it requests authority to carry a total of 5,600 administrative workers and 20,000 to 25,000 supervisory workers, or a total of say 30,600 workers all told, an average of 1 administrative or supervisory worker for every 13 beneficiaries.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. At another time the gentleman pointed out how the administrative staff was expanded by using men on relief for work purposes. Is that practice still continuing?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the gentleman has in mind the practice of reducing the so-called administrative personnel and adding workers to the supervisory personnel on the projects.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. This year I think there is to be a reduction in both classifications, but in my judgment not a sufficient reduction.

The program also contemplates construction projects to the extent of 56 percent of the total; education, recreation, and research projects to the extent of 22 percent of the total; vocational training projects to the extent of 11 percent of the total; and other projects to the extent of 11 percent of the total. Army and Navy projects, so-called, are contemplated to the extent of 38 percent of the entire program. The waste and inefficiency of construction projects has been clearly established. The benefits to the Army and Navy of W. P. A. operated projects is not apparent.

The question before us is, What Federal appropriation is justified for the coming fiscal year? I quote in this connection one paragraph from the committee report as follows:

Casual thinking in the light of the tremendous industrial effort being put forth in the Nation to produce the goods needed for the war erroneously arrives at the conclusion that the demand for employment will be such as to provide a job in private industry for every employable person. A close examination of the factors involved—the shift from production for civilian needs to war production, the concentration of war production in a relatively restricted area, the disinclination of industry to hire older workers, the increase in the normal labor force by the influx of women, youths, and casual workers, and the inability of some workers to shift to locations where jobs are available—indicates that there will continue to be considerable unemployment in the coming fiscal year.

This is the conclusion of the majority of the committee. For my part, Mr. Chairman, I want to say that the hearings on this measure are both unsatisfactory and inconclusive. At best, all we have is the guess of the W. P. A. officials. The hearings lasted only about a day and a half. The marking up or rubber stamping of the bill took place immediately after the conclusion of the hearings, without waiting for the material requested from W. P. A., in the absence of important members of the committee, and over the personal protest which I made at the time.

From the record, such as it is, I give the following evidence bearing on what may be said to be the two sides of the question before us.

On the one hand, we have, first, the statement that employment today is running about two and a half million ahead of a year ago.

Second, we have the estimate as compared with a total average unemployment of 4,000,000 during the past fiscal year, that the Army and Navy will absorb 2,500,000, that the war effort outside of the Army and Navy will absorb 2,000,000 during the coming year.

Third, we have the obvious demand for labor, emphasized by the statement of the President himself in his Budget message, which I quote, as follows:

To meet labor shortages the recruitment of workers from every available source will be required, and possibly even organized migration in some instances.

Fourth, we have a statement of the reduction in the number of general relief cases from 1,210,000 a year ago to 783,000 today.

Fifth, we have the steady increase in the Federal Reserve index of production which is up about 30 points to 174 as compared with a year ago.

And, finally, we have the enormous appropriations, the expenditure of fifty or more billion dollars contemplated in the next year, and loans over and above that, probably in the hundreds of millions of dollars by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

On the other hand, we have first the estimate for the fiscal year 1943 that there will be a minimum unemployment of from two to two and one-half million people and that 400,000 in this total should be cared for by W. P. A.

Second, we have the fact that the older and handicapped people must be cared for either by W. P. A. or by the States and localities.

Third, we have the concentration of war industry in restricted areas, about 72 percent of the industry being in 12 States.

Fourth, we have the difficulties for some of moving to locations where jobs are available.

Fifth, we have the enormous increase estimated in the normal labor force due primarily to the influx of women and younger workers, based on the experience of the last war and on actual experience in the present year, the total over normal increase for the fiscal year 1943 being estimated at about 3,600,000.

Finally, we have the enormous dislocation involved in the changing over from civilian employment to war employment and the impossibility of estimating the net effect of that process. The best guess that W. P. A. can give us is that while 10,000,000 additional jobs may be provided, some 8,000,000 people now employed in civilian work will probably be thrown out of work.

The evidence submitted, Mr. Chairman, as I have stated, is both unsatisfactory and inconclusive.

The proposal calls for a 60-percent reduction, roughly speaking, in the appropriation made for the current fiscal year.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Massachusetts 3 additional minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Personally, I think the amount proposed can be further reduced without injury to anyone concerned.

I am prepared to support a reasonable reduction in the Budget estimate, particularly in respect to administrative expenditure. I am prepared to support a 50-percent reduction on a 6-month basis, with a saving for the time being of \$170,000,000 and an opportunity to reappraise the effects of the industrial dislocation 6 months hence. I am prepared, of course, to support the proposal, which I have supported for years in the past, for a system of grants-in-aid to the States and localities with proper responsibility, both financial and administrative in the States and localities with the resulting reduction in the total required for relief purposes.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the time is not far distant when in the interest of

the needy themselves and of the country as a whole, W. P. A., as a method of relief, will be nothing but an unhappy memory.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I take this minute in order to find out from the majority leader what the program will be for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Monday the Unanimous Consent Calendar will be called; then the House will be honored by receiving a very distinguished visitor and guest, the King of Greece. The necessary unanimous-consent request will be made at the proper time that the House take a recess for the purpose of receiving this visitor.

Tuesday omnibus private bills will be considered.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And may I state, for the benefit of the House, that these generally are controversial bills.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Wednesday the probabilities are that the House will consider the veto on the longevity bill. Then the pipe-line bill will come up under a rule; and I am informed by our distinguished friend the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] that a resolution will come out of the Appropriations Committee carrying a few emergency items which will not take long to pass.

Any conference reports will be disposed of as quickly as possible after their receipt, and after their consideration is in order. For instance, we may have a conference report on the State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary bill, but I have no definite knowledge as to any others.

I am not prepared to state anything further at this time on the program. This carries us through Wednesday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Could the gentleman tell us whether there will be any debate on the longevity bill or will it be just a vote on the question of overriding or sustaining the veto?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to inform the gentleman; that, of course, rests entirely with the committee. I am sorry not to be able to give the gentleman from Massachusetts more definite information, but I have none myself.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I should like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts when we may expect the tax bill? The gentleman knows we are spending money so much faster than we are getting in revenues.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds more time to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. McCORMACK. I welcome the gentleman's inquiry. I am unable, of course, to give him any information, but I do hope the matter will be expedited, and I urge the Committee on Ways and Means expedite action as quickly as possible, because not only are we losing taxes by longer delay but it is important for

business to know as soon as possible just what the nature of the tax bill will be. I welcome the inquiry of the gentleman from Pennsylvania and regret I cannot give him any information.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman will remember that last November we were promised a tax bill early this year. We ought to get it as quickly as possible.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON].

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to call the attention of the committee to something that probably many of you know very little about, and it is something that is very, very important at this time. I appeared before the Appropriations Committee concerning this project and my statement appears on page 201 of the hearings. I would respectfully ask the committee to read what I said at that time, as 5 minutes will not give me very much of an opportunity to explain all to you that I would like to explain.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. NORTON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am deeply interested in this project. Could not the gentlewoman's remarks or testimony given before the committee be placed in the Record?

Mrs. NORTON. Yes; I will be glad to have that done.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to bring you back to the first World War. At that time, as you all know, we had very little governmental help for projects that were not considered important to the progress of the war, and one of the things that we found very necessary was to help the children of working mothers employed in the factories of our cities. If you will permit me to do so, I will have to bring myself into the picture, for I with a number of other women organized a day nursery to take care of the children of working mothers at that time. That is, a nursery provided to care for the children of working mothers from early in the morning until whatever time in the evening the mother was finished with her job.

We had no particular rules as to age. We took in children from 6 months up to 8 years and we knew by doing that the mothers had a very much easier mind to give to their work. It was purely a voluntary venture. We had to beg the funds for the nursery. We were not very long engaged in the work until we were asked to open a second nursery, which we did, also begging the funds. We had voluntary help in those nurseries and took care of at least 100 children a day.

Today your Government provides that help in nearly every State in the Union, and I think it is a service that is not very well known. At this time it is very much needed. I cannot in 5 minutes tell you many of the stories that have come to me from working mothers. If I could put them in the Record I know it would not be difficult to get you to consent to increase the appropriation \$6,000,000 in

order to give these nurseries money that is absolutely necessary if this work is to be continued and enlarged.

I can recall, and I think you will be interested to know the story of one mother who came to us with a little child. Her husband had gone to the front, and he was killed in action.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentlewoman from New Jersey 5 additional minutes.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, her husband was in the last war. She came to us and asked if we would take care of her child. She said, "I have never had to do this before, and I want to leave 10 cents additional to buy milk for my child because she has always been used to having milk." I assured her it was not necessary, that we provided all the milk necessary for the children, but she insisted on leaving the 10 cents.

In a few moments we heard a commotion outside. We went outside and we found that the lady had fainted. She was carried into the nursery and on investigation we found she had not had anything to eat for 2 days. Yet she was willing to give us 10 cents to provide extra milk for her baby. We also found she was living in a furnished room. We asked her if she would like to stay in the nursery and help us, that we would pay her for her services and she would be near her baby. She was very grateful and we took her in as an auxiliary nurse. She continued with us and is now in the employ of the W. P. A. nursery in our city doing the same kind of work. The child grew up, she is now married and has two children of her own. That is just a typical case. I could tell you of many others, even more appealing.

My purpose today is to impress upon you the necessity for these nurseries. I cannot tell you how important it is for a mother who is working all day in a factory to know that her children are being properly cared for. If she does not know that they are being properly cared for, she certainly cannot turn out the kind of work she should turn out for her Government. Every day hundreds and thousands of women are going into the factories and are doing all kinds of work; giving all that they have to give to the war effort. Their minds naturally are divided unless they know that their children are being cared for properly.

I asked the committee to please enlarge this appropriation, but I find that the committee has not done so. I am terribly disappointed. I am grateful to the Committee, however, for giving me this time in which to present my case.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. NORTON. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The Appropriations Committee was very sympathetic toward the project sponsored by the gentlewoman, and her presentation of it, but the committee does not earmark specific funds in the relief bill for specific purposes. Her remedy, of course, is to apply to the W. P. A. after the funds

are appropriated, in order that in their allocation they may provide for the work in which she is so properly interested.

Mrs. NORTON. I thank the gentleman. But how can they allocate more funds when the funds have been so drastically reduced? I find that the funds have been reduced from \$172,900,000 to \$69,200,000. How would it be possible for them to allocate the amount necessary?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course, as the burden of unemployment decreases, there must be, in keeping with the policy of the administration, a corresponding reduction in the appropriations for W. P. A. Many admirable projects must be discontinued if there is no surplus labor to be assigned to them.

Mrs. NORTON. I can understand that, Mr. Chairman, but would not the committee consider adding \$6,000,000 to this fund? I think that would take care of this nursery project adequately.

Let me say to you, Mr. Chairman, that every State in the Union should be interested in this project. I do not know whether the gentleman from Missouri knows it or not, but his own State has nursery schools.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I thoroughly agree with the gentlewoman that every State is interested—every State has a vital concern in it—and I think every member of the committee was deeply interested. But as commendable as it is, the committee did not feel justified in exceeding the Budget estimates by any amount for any purpose.

Mrs. NORTON. Would not the committee consider this \$6,000,000 additional for this project? Otherwise, I know that this project cannot be carried on or enlarged. I have been advised that it is utterly impossible. The children of the last war, the children that we took care of voluntarily, and the hundreds of thousands of other children throughout America are now the men and women upon whom our country depends to win the war. They are the ones who are fighting this war today. If it were not for the fact that those children got the right care and sufficient nourishment and that their mothers had at least some peace of mind during their working hours, where would we be today, and where would a large part of our Army come from?

That is what I want the members of the committee to consider, and I beg of you when the time comes to consider it favorably. I am going to ask the chairman of the committee to offer that amendment. I would much prefer that he do it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentlewoman one-half minute additional in order to say that the chairman of the committee, under the rules of the House, is not permitted to offer any amendment not authorized by the committee. However, the gentlewoman from New Jersey is at liberty to do so. I do not think anyone could present it more effectively or is in position to secure more favorable consideration for it than the gentlewoman from New Jersey.

Mrs. NORTON. I thank the gentleman. I shall be very glad to offer that amendment.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION NURSERY SCHOOLS

The Work Projects Administration nursery-school program, serving children from low-income groups, has been extended to serve the needs of children in defense areas in all parts of the country, sometimes caring for the children of men in the armed forces, sometimes for children of industrial workers engaged in essential production of war materials. The following are typical instances:

In Childersburg, Ala., the nursery school is housed in a portable building on the public-school grounds. It was built in the Work Projects Administration warehouse in Birmingham and taken out on a truck. There was no possible housing for a nursery school in the vicinity of the area needing the service. There are between 40 and 50 children enrolled. They come from trailer camps, from trailers in the village, and from low-income homes in the village. This nursery school supplies only a small part of the need. Within a radius of one-half mile, 173 children under 6 years of age were found. Childersburg is only one of several small villages in the defense area. Trailers stand in many of the back yards in these villages and they are scattered through the countryside between the villages. There is a nursery school in Talladega which serves both trailer families and village families. In both Childersburg and Talladega there is a center for family life education in connection with the nursery school. This provides facilities for the mothers to come to sew and the leader gives them help in remodeling clothing or making new garments for their children. There are sewing machines and a cutting table. There are classes for the parents in care of children and in feeding the family on a limited budget.

In Grand Prairie, Tex., the nursery school is in one wing of the community building on the defense housing project built for workers of the American Aircraft factory. Some of the children come from homes of the workers, others come from the village of Grand Prairie. There are many low-income homes in Grand Prairie and the nursery schools can give service to only a limited number of those who really need it.

In Long Beach, Calif., there is a nursery school which was set up quickly to meet the emergency in caring for children evacuated from Pearl Harbor. Each of the 22 children first enrolled had lost his father in the Pearl Harbor disaster. The mothers are all working in the aircraft industry. The children are all white American citizens. The nursery school operates on hours which fit the mothers' working schedules.

In Choteau, Okla., a new plant is going up and the housing shortage is already seriously acute. A request has been made for a nursery school and plans are under way to try to provide one. There is already one in Muskogee, about 15 miles away, where many of the workers live in temporary shelters, trailers, or any kind of place they can get. This nursery school has about 40 children enrolled, but there is space which will permit opening another unit and this is being planned.

In Starke, Fla., the nursery school serves children from the village and from families of the armed forces at Camp Blanding. There are about 40 children enrolled but this is only a very small part of the number needing service. Housing shortage is acute. Families, even of officers, live in trailer camps and small temporary shacks. Many of the children needing the service the most live too far from the nursery school to come to it.

In the areas surrounding the Army camps, naval bases, aviation fields, and industrial

plants, the needs of children are very acute. Many more requests are received than can possibly be filled. Families are crowded into small space. There is often neither indoor nor outdoor space for the children to play. If the father works nights and sleeps during the day, there is no place in the one-room trailer or the small shack for the young child. Often the mother is so harassed with trying to adjust the living conditions of the family to their need that both she and the child are better off if they are not together all day. Increasingly both father and mother may be working and there is no one at home to care for the child and the nursery school fills the need.

The Work Projects Administration also operates nursery schools on a number of the Farm Security Administration camps for agricultural workers. In Florida there are two for Negroes and two for the whites. The Negro pickers start to work as soon as the dew is off the fields, and since this varies each day the children come to the nursery school at varying times in the morning—usually around 8:30 or 9 in the morning—and stay until the parents come in from the field in the afternoon, which time also varies. Usually the children have their supper at the nursery schools and go home about 8 in the evening. The white workers do the packing and must begin to pack just as soon as the vegetables are brought in, which means that they often work most of the night. The nursery school keeps the children through the night.

In California, there is a mobile nursery school on one of the Farm Security Administration migratory mobile camps. The nursery school has its tent, and when it comes time to move the camp, the nursery school and the workers move with it.

In practically all of the Farm Security Administration camps for agricultural workers, where there are nursery schools, the workers live at the camp and are a part of the community life of the camp.

The services above described are an extension of the service which has been given to low-income families by the nursery schools since they were first organized under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in October 1933. The need among low-income families is still very acute throughout the country. There are many very low-income workers—domestic workers, laundry workers, restaurant helpers, unskilled laborers—and the increased cost of living is making their needs very acute. There are also large numbers of workers who have been thrown out of employment because of war conditions, such as taxi drivers who cannot replace their tires; auto service workers who are no longer needed; roadside stand operators whose business has fallen off; unskilled laborers who do not fit into the war industry activity; and the many who are not where the employment opportunities are and who have no means of moving themselves and their families there. It is believed that care for children in these low-income families is a significant wartime service, since through such care children may be protected from conditions which threaten their health and well-being.

All of the nursery schools operate on a minimum 6-hour day which includes indoor and outdoor play, morning fruit juice and cod-liver oil, noon meal, afternoon nap. The day is lengthened to meet the needs of the families. Some nursery schools operate on an 8-, 10-, or even 12-hour day as the need indicates.

Health care is provided with the assistance of the local communities. Physical examinations are given by county health doctors, city health departments, private physicians, local hospital staffs, or whatever other arrangements may be feasible locally. Remedial treatment and follow-up care is provided

through Public Health Service or local contribution when the families are not able to give it. Morning inspection of children immediately upon arrival is a regular part of the day's routine. Careful attention is given to the planning of the noonday meal which is often the only full meal many of the children get. Fruit juice is served in midmorning and milk in the midafternoon. Cod-liver oil is considered a part of the daily food provision. Breakfast is served to the children who come from homes where it is known the family income is too low to provide suitable breakfasts.

The playtime of the children is just as carefully provided for as any other part of the day, since healthy play is as necessary for little children as food. Play equipment is made by the fathers, or high-school boys, or furnished by the townspeople.

Parent education is a vitally important part of every nursery-school program. Parents come to classes to talk over the ways of helping children learn the things they need to know; to learn how to remodel and repair the children's clothes; to cook the food that is good for the family; to plan how to stretch a limited income to take care of the family needs. They come to observe in the nursery school, to watch how the teacher helps the child, who has had a bottle until he was 3 and refuses solid food, learn to eat; how she helps the one who fights his way through the world to learn to live peaceably with the other children; how she brings out confidence in the timid child who feels that every adult is a potential enemy; how she brings joy to the child who has never smiled. In many nursery schools, mothers who are not working come to the schools regularly to help with the children.

Volunteers throughout the country are helping to carry on the nursery-school program. The number is steadily increasing as more and more demands are made for services to children. Now, as mothers are going to work in defense industries in large numbers, these demands for services to children far exceed the facilities for giving the service even with the use of volunteer help. Since the Work Projects Administration is the only national agency with an operating program for young children, the available personnel is being divided and supplemented with volunteers in order to try to meet the most acute needs. Even more intensive training of workers than before is being done, in order that the available staff will know how to use the help of volunteers effectively and will know how to adjust the nursery-school program to meet continually changing needs.

It is natural that communities which have had Work Projects Administration nursery schools for the past several years shall turn to it now in the emergency to provide care for more and more children. The confidence of the communities where nursery schools operate is expressed in continuously increasing financial support. In 12 States all of the food costs of the nursery schools are borne locally. In the remaining States at least 50 percent of the food cost is carried locally and the percentage is increasing steadily. Rent, heat, light, facilities for cooking, much of the equipment, laundry, health service—all are provided by the communities in which the nursery schools operate.

All nursery schools operate under the sponsorship of the public education authorities with assistance from different cooperating agencies, such as health, welfare, local professional and lay groups and interested individuals. A large number of nursery schools are housed in public school buildings. In a number of cases school facilities provided for defense areas through Public Law No. 137 (Lanham Act) have included facilities for the nursery schools. Many communities have already considered ways of even-

tually absorbing the nursery schools into the regular school program. Many of the nursery school teachers have found employment in the public school system, after having worked in the nursery schools under the supervision of the superintendent who, becoming familiar with their work, has seen them as valuable persons for his own staff.

Work Projects Administration nursery schools operate in each of the 48 States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. There are approximately 1,500, with the largest number in Massachusetts and the smallest number in Nevada.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I yield one-half minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I ask the gentlewoman from New Jersey if it is not true that some arrangement must be made, either through the W. P. A. or some other agency, to take care of the children of working mothers during this war in order to have production go on in the industries? I know in my own city of Lowell and in Somerville, and in some other communities in my own State, this day nursery work is done by volunteers. But I think that whether it is done as a humane matter or as a matter of absolute practical necessity, this work will have to be done on an increasingly large scale as war production increases and as more and more mothers are employed, and they will have to have help as time goes on.

Mrs. NORTON. That is absolutely true. The answer is obvious.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

ISSUE RETREAD PERMITS—A WAY TO COLLECT RUBBER

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the biggest threat to the employment situation today comes from the gasoline and rubber problem. For most of the country the gasoline problem is a problem of rubber; that is, the prospect of Nation-wide rationing is brought about by the shortage of rubber, not by a shortage of gasoline. I do not need to point out the threat of paralysis to business, income, tax receipts, and war production itself if this problem is not solved. We are told that the rubber problem for private cars can be solved by using one-tenth of the scrap rubber in the country and less than 1 percent of the crude-rubber stocks to retread or recap existing tires. To use this scrap rubber we must collect it.

The R. F. C. has posted a price of \$25 a ton, which is about a cent and a quarter a pound. On that basis an average old tire may bring 25 cents. But people with thin tires cannot travel very far to deliver an old casing for 25 cents. I read an item in a South Dakota paper the other day which related that one of my rancher friends had a load of scrap he was taking to town, and he blew out a casing and ruined the casing and the inner tube. His comment was that there was not very much profit in selling scrap. Yet we are told one old casing contains enough scrap rubber to retread a set of

tires. That ought to suggest a simple and direct way to get in the old rubber.

Let the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board be instructed to issue retread permits and give a 25-cent war stamp to everyone who brings in an old casing or its equivalent in scrap rubber. The delivery could be made to, and the stamp and retread permits issued by, the post offices throughout the country, just as the car-use stamps are sold there. The Rubber Reserve Company could collect the tires from the post offices.

This plan, Mr. Chairman, might have the virtues of economy and workability. It would not require any expensive setup, it would not call for the employment of a lot of new people, but it would work, because if any person having an old casing around the farm or around the garage knew that he could turn that in and get a permit that would enable him to get retreads for the tires on his car he would get busy and get that old casing in. He should also get a 25-cent war stamp, which would be approximately the value of the casing based on a price of \$25 a ton, the price posted by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

I believe that such a plan as this would bring in the old rubber. It would permit the recapping and retreading of enough tires to keep 20,000,000 cars on the road. That will save a lot of unemployment and calls for relief.

Unless this job is done, unless the rubber problem is solved, there will be a serious threat to the employment situation throughout the country and to the war production effort itself.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, the question before us this afternoon not only takes into consideration the extension of the W. P. A. but brings us to the point of realization that the amount of money we are spending now for relief through the W. P. A. is diminishing, as is shown by the report, because as employment in this country increases the amount of unemployment decreases. We have gotten ourselves to the point where there is practically no unemployment except for those people on W. P. A. who want an easy berth and do not want to get a job in industry, because they know if they get a job in industry or on the farm they will have to work.

I am of the old school. I believe in work. I think this country was founded on freedom of religion, freedom of work, and freedom of action. Those are the fundamentals of this country. They are what made this country what it is today. Look what the people who got out and worked have done for this country of ours in 150 years. They have made this the greatest country on the face of the earth. But in the last 10 years if we have not put a crimp in the desire of the American people to go out and do things, then I do not know anything about work.

We have got too many people in this country who do not want to work. I have no sympathy with such men. I

have sympathy for the old people who are decrepit and cannot get a job because they cannot do the things in industry that they would be required to do. I also sympathize with the people back on the farms who cannot earn money because they cannot do a full day's work. You cannot expect them to be paid for a day's work if they are not able to work. These people we have a right to look after. I am talking now about the man who wants to hang on to W. P. A. simply because he does not want to work.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. FENTON. Of course, the gentleman is familiar with the conditions existing in the anthracite regions as his district borders on that region. The gentleman would not, for one minute, have this House believe that such favorable conditions as he refers to exist in the anthracite region.

Mr. RICH. I have been told by people in the anthracite region, who are in the coal business, that they have all the business they can handle from the mines. I was told that last Saturday.

Mr. FENTON. The gentleman is fully aware of modern conditions and modern methods of mining and knows that the slack in unemployment cannot be taken up by reason of modern methods of mining and, of course, the gentleman also knows that anthracite mining is the major industry in that region.

Mr. RICH. Then I would say that if you have not enough mining business for the people in the anthracite region to get all the work they can do in the mines, we have got to have some other industry go in there. We have got to furnish industries that will give these people work or we will have to move these people to the places where they are hollering for workers. If you go up into my district, and the gentleman's district borders on my district, you can hardly get a man to go on the farms to work and you cannot get enough men to go into the industries there. The gentleman and I should discuss these matters because I am anxious to help people in the gentleman's district and in my opinion we should send some industries that want to locate in my district over into the gentleman's district.

Mr. FENTON. Does not the gentleman know that not one war industry has been placed in the anthracite region during all this war effort? I am speaking now on W. P. A. and with respect to the continuance of W. P. A. and how else can you take up the slack?

Mr. RICH. Let me say to the gentleman and to the House, in reference to his statement, that they have not put any industry in there; in my district they are building a great depot and they took the best land we had up there on which to build this depot. We did not want it up there and we tried to get rid of it. Why did not the Government build it in the gentleman's district? You have lots of flat land in your district where they could have built that depot.

Mr. FENTON. That is quite true.

Mr. RICH. And I would have done everything I could to get them to build it on some of those flats around Hazleton or some other place in that district where the land is sagebrush land with coal under it. If we had put it in some of those valleys up there, we would have helped the gentleman's district, and my district would have been able to retain some of its good farming land. However, the Government did not see fit to do that, and that is where the Government is wrong.

Mr. FENTON. I wish the gentleman would tell that to the W. P. B. and the War Department.

Mr. RICH. I tried to show them other places where they could put these very things, and we did tell the War Department. The gentleman and I view these things in the same light. I want to help my people, and the gentleman wants to help his people, but if the War Department does not do the things that are going to be best for all the districts in this country, then they are not functioning properly, and the country generally is going to be the loser.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I cannot yield to the gentleman now.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to ask the gentleman a question about the W. P. A. bill.

Mr. RICH. I want to say this to the gentleman about the W. P. A. You have got to stop a lot of other things that are being advocated here as well as W. P. A.

That is only a week ahead of us. Now you come in here with this W. P. A. bill, and I shall talk about it. We are coming in here with this bill, after these other things that I have tried to show you and you want us to give you \$314,400,000, and for what? For public recreation facilities to the amount of \$3,100,000. Why, we have enough recreation facilities in this country to keep everybody busy with all of the pleasure and enjoyment that they can possibly want, and yet, nevertheless, in New Mexico right now you are building golf courses. It is ridiculous to spend this money for building golf courses. I like to play golf myself, but we do not have to build a golf course every time some locality happens to want it, and we ought to stop this, and stop it now.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I cannot yield. I know that the gentleman from California does not want to build a lot of these things now for recreational purposes, when we ought to do everything we can to win this war, and you are not going to win this war by playing golf.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me now?

Mr. RICH. I cannot yield to the gentleman now. There is so much in this bill that you fellows ought to strike out that I do not believe you even see it, and I want to point it out to you. You have

educational and professional and clerical projects. What do you have in your educational projects? I wish I had time to read you the letters I have here which show that you are having a lot of orchestras, a lot of musical organizations and dance projects, and you are having them right now in 1942, and it is high time to stop this fan dancing and high dancing and hijacking. You know that is in here, and if you do not, then I will take up some of these letters and read them to you, or put them in the RECORD, so that you can look at them some other time. Of course, there are only 8 or 10 people in the room this afternoon. On the majority side there are 8 people who are listening to the spending of this money—\$314,000,000—8 of you on that side of the House.

Wait until tomorrow, when we have a roll call and all of you will be in here, and I am afraid that the majority of you will vote for this bill. You ought to throw the whole thing out of the window, as Al Smith says, and the quicker you do it the better it will be. Then you have the sewing circles, sewing projects, \$18,900,000. During the last war we had women and they all knitted and they knitted because of their love of country, because they wanted to help the soldiers, but today you have to pay the women to knit. They do that because you taught them those tricks during the last 4 or 5 years when you tried to put everybody on the Government pay roll. You ought to close them up. Then there is vocational training for national defense in the W. P. A., \$35,000,000. In your school set-up you have vocational education, and I am for that 100 percent, because there you have the State organizations and the national organizations trying to work on this vocational education. That is fine, and you create in the minds of boys and girls of high-school age the desire to work, and they learn a trade, and they will stay back on the farm or go into industry.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I would love to yield to the gentleman, but I do not have the time. If you put this money for vocational education into your schools and teach these people—they have the facilities, and they can get high-school education—you will save every dollar, and you can eliminate the W. P. A. organization entirely, and that \$35,000,000 can be extended to vocational education in the schools, and the money will be more wisely and more judiciously spent. It is very important that we eliminate a lot of these unnecessary expenses, if you want the people of this country to become wholeheartedly 100 percent for this war effort, and that is the great effort that confronts you and me. The American people are faced with the ordeal of fighting the Axis at all corners of the earth. From here to Australia it is 12,000 miles, and from here to Japan, 9,000 miles. That is a terrible distance, and it is going to cost millions and billions of dollars, and we ought to conserve everything we can. We ought to take

these people on the W. P. A. projects and put them back on the farms, where they can help the farmers who need labor today, and where their labor will count to the best advantage. Then we will cut out this overhead. You know that 5 percent or more of this bill is for overhead. That can be eliminated. Let those fellows who are looking after W. P. A. go out and earn an honest dollar by doing something wisely and judiciously.

I take this occasion, Mr. Chairman, to call to the attention of the Congress and the country two bills which are now before the House Committee on the Civil Service, which, in my opinion, demonstrate how completely this administration is failing to put first things first in the winning of this war. I refer to H. R. 7144 and H. R. 7071, by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK], the new Democratic whip of the House, both of which are intended to provide juicy salary grabs for workers in the army of bureaucracy while the men who are fighting the battles of democracy all over the world are cheerfully giving their all that America may survive.

Mr. Chairman, it is with the fervent hope that the House Committee on the Civil Service, which recommended the ill-advised bill to pension Congressmen, will not again recommend preferential legislation for a favored few that I call attention to these grab-bag bills at this time. H. R. 7071 provides for a flat increase of \$25 per month in the salaries of all civilian employees of the United States Government for the duration of this war and for 6 months thereafter; H. R. 7144 provides for the payment of time and a half for all Government civilian employees for the duration and for 6 months thereafter, provided their total annual income does not thereby exceed \$3,800 per annum. Both of these bills are unjustifiable and indefensible at a time when our Nation is at war, when our Ways and Means Committee cannot even find tax revenues to pay the colossal expenses of war, and when hundreds of thousands of small business men, salesmen, teachers, professional people, and ordinary tax-paying citizens are finding their incomes seriously reduced by the economic consequences of the war.

Mr. Chairman, are we to set up an aristocracy of government in America? Are we to create an entrenched army of bureaucracy which is to be safeguarded against all sacrifice and to be surfeited with favors while the soldiers and sailors of America and their fathers and mothers outside of Government service are making sacrifice after sacrifice? By what logic or reason does the Civil Service Committee of this House contend that those who work in safe and secure Government positions, far from scenes of danger, and frequently in air-conditioned offices here in Washington, should be given juicy bonuses at this time when so many Americans in private life are having their incomes severely reduced and their taxes sharply raised?

If this Congress is to secure and retain the confidence and respect of the people of America, we must resist the selfish

pressure groups now flooding us with telegrams and letters asking us to vote these increased salaries and overtime payments to the bureaucrats. Surely there is no easier way to start the spiral of inflation than for the Government to set the pace by giving \$300 per year salary increases to those who serve in safety and security and who are today undergoing neither the physical danger of battle, nor the economic hazards of a wartime economy. Such a blanket increase in pay would stimulate labor unions to ask for additional benefits, and they could not be blamed for asking for themselves what the Government would be giving to its selected servants.

Mr. Chairman, the boys at Bataan and the heroes of Corregidor did not ask for time and a half while fighting to their last ounce of strength for Uncle Sam. Millions of American men and boys are working far into the night, day after day, wearing the colors of American uniforms and fighting in this war of survival; hundreds of thousands of American businessmen are finding their inventories frozen and their shops and stores closed; millions of citizens are sacrificing and economizing to pay their rapidly increasing taxes. Surely this is no time to vote away big sums of the taxpayers' money to give pay increases to the vast army of civilian Government employees who already are the envy of many Americans who work much longer hours for much smaller rates of pay.

The Office of Price Administration has fixed the cost of living; rents are fixed; food prices are fixed; prices of clothing and transportation are fixed. By what logic then would those who now propose to reward these bureaucrats with rich war bonuses defend such salary increases? A far more appropriate type of legislation would be a bill to reduce the salaries of Government favorites by 5 or 10 percent for the duration in order to help get the dollars needed to buy the bullets to whip the Axis. Definitely this is no time to vote salary increases to America's army of entrenched bureaucrats.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, just so those who read the RECORD may have the facts, I will ask that my remarks be extended at this point in the RECORD, and I will ask later when we go back into the House that the projects set forth in the table on page 6 of the report, setting forth the actual estimates for 1942 and the corresponding reduction in most items for 1943, as well as the increase in the amount for vocational training for national defense over the 1942 estimate, showing the dovetailing of the activities of the W. P. A. with the war effort be placed in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The following are the categories of Work Projects Administration projects and the amounts allocated to each category for the fiscal year 1942 together with the proposed

allocation under the Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1943:

Projects	Estimate, 1943	Estimate, 1942
Highways, roads and streets, and related facilities.....	\$100,000,000	\$241,800,000
Public buildings.....	12,600,000	92,500,000
Public recreational facilities.....	3,100,000	27,600,000
Conservation work.....	3,100,000	16,200,000
Water and sewage systems, etc.....	36,800,000	75,500,000
Airports and other transportation facilities.....	20,000,000	77,100,000
Educational, professional, and clerical projects.....	69,200,000	172,000,000
Sewing and other goods.....	18,900,000	44,600,000
Sanitation and health.....	3,100,000	8,100,000
Vocational training for national defense.....	35,000,000	26,800,000
Other.....	12,600,000	28,394,093
Total Work Projects Administration projects.....	314,400,000	\$11,494,093

It will be noted from the foregoing table that the only class of projects which is proposed to be increased is that of vocational training for national defense.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, as usual, in the debate on a W. P. A. bill, we debate about the hole all afternoon and never talk about the doughnut at all. We pick out the things that are at fault in this administration that would inevitably be in existence under any circumstances where you try to set up an organization to employ people who are wholly unable to secure employment elsewhere or who have the hardest time to get employment, and to organize types of projects that will pass muster before the bar of public opinion and before the bar of opinion of the House. It is no easy job.

I am not for golf courses, but I am for many of the things that are contained in the recreation program in W. P. A. I would be willing to wager that 99 percent of that money is spent on things like this: It is spent to pay the salaries of people who are organizing community recreation activities on school grounds in the afternoons and evenings, who, in many cases today, will be taking the places of men who used to do that type of work and who have now gone to war.

Now, the matter of women's sewing projects was mentioned, and it was suggested that women ought to knit instead of having these sewing projects. Of course, the purpose of the sewing project is twofold. In the first place, they can produce much more material for the Army or the Navy or the hospitals or what not than people can produce if they knit. In the second place, every woman employed on the W. P. A. sewing projects can only be there because she has to have some means of earning a living for some kids who are dependent upon her. Most of them are elderly women. The average age of people employed on W. P. A. in Los Angeles County is over 50 years. For the country as a whole, I believe it is 47, but in our section 56.8 percent of all the people employed on W. P. A. are more than 50 years of age.

Mr. RABAUT. And there has been an increase, too, in the older groups?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes; a very marked increase.

I have a rather exhaustive report here which I asked for on the W. P. A. in my own section, and it reveals a number of things that are very interesting.

I want to say a few words about this whole history of W. P. A. appropriation bills. In the past I supported W. P. A. appropriation bills and in some instances I supported attempts to raise the amount that was involved. In those days there was a twofold purpose in those appropriations. The first purpose, and I believe from a national standpoint one might say it was the primary purpose, was to pay wages to a group of people who were unemployed, in order to increase consumer demand of the country and to help business as a whole. That element is completely absent from this bill today. I cannot say a word and no one else can say a word on behalf of this bill because we need to put money out in order to stimulate business, but I want to say we have soon found as we came up against the international crisis and drew closer and closer to war and finally got into war, that it is true that if there is a sufficient volume of expenditure flowing through the hands of the people of the Nation unemployment will be sharply reduced, and you will have a condition of what is called business prosperity.

I agree and always did agree that there are better ways to do this than W. P. A. My own choice would be things that I believe can be done in the general fields of old-age pensions, social security, taxation, and control of the monetary situation. Nevertheless, I supported the W. P. A. bills and supported them enthusiastically, because I do not want this country to face a situation of economic distress and widespread unemployment.

The other purpose of W. P. A. from the very beginning, and it is a purpose that remains today and it is the heart and soul of the bill before the House, was the purpose of enabling people to have a chance whereby they could work for a living instead of having to accept direct relief.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The fact of the matter is that we have at present on the W. P. A. rolls very very largely a group of people who for one reason or another cannot get jobs in the high-speed defense industries. The percentage of women employed today is considerably greater than it was before; the percentage of older people employed is very much greater. For my part I would be willing to limit the W. P. A. to people beyond 45 years of age and say no one else should be employed by them. I am seriously concerned for the older men, men who have raised families, men who have tried like everything to get along, who have written to me to try to get jobs in aircraft factories, shipyards,

or some place else, but they could not make the grade because there was some kind of physical defect. What is the wise thing to do? Heavens and earth! America is in a total war. Are you for the sake of a theory going to say we are not going to make use of the employees we have, even if all of them are not 100 percent effective or efficient?

It seems perfectly evident to me that the thing to do is to make the very best use of all the manpower and womanpower you have in this country. I have in mind, for example, these people who have lost their jobs because the automobile business has been curtailed. What are W. P. A. workers doing? I tried to find out something about that. A lot of them are feeding children, which is hospital aid; a lot of them are being used in organizing recreational activities for people who otherwise could not have them. In many places that is a very important thing today. Juvenile delinquency has increased, especially since wartime for reasons that should be obvious to anybody, one of which is that the recreation workers have in many cases gone into the Army or Navy. Another use that is being made of the unemployed is to furnish clerical help to rationing boards, a lot of these clerical people who are not able to get jobs elsewhere. Why should they not be used in some of these rationing boards? It is national defense work.

I have one more thing I want to say: We are fighting a war for the defense of democracy. One of the "four freedoms" that the President gave is freedom from want. Freedom from want means a whole lot more than being given a hand-out from county charity; it means that a man has a right to feel he has earned something for his wife and family, because want can be mental and spiritual just the same as it can be physical.

I disagree with those gentlemen who say that this bill is too big. This bill will entail the laying off in the course of the next year of 400,000 people who are now employed by W. P. A. I think that now, if ever, we ought to say whether we are going to have every single person in this country that can be in useful labor employed at that useful labor and doing his part.

The question of agricultural labor is serious; it is serious in California for a variety of reasons. In my case, the main reason is that the United States Employment Service for various reasons, of which I think one may be lack of funds, has not been able to mobilize the labor supply that does exist. Upon inquiry, I was told there are a thousand counties in the United States where the W. P. A. has been completely abandoned. They said this action was taken so there could be no question of W. P. A. interference with agricultural labor. I think the committee has brought in a very modest bill, and I think it is important to remember that its purpose at this time is quite different from what its purpose has been in years past, and I think we shall in voting tomorrow for a bill to do a modicum of justice to certain groups of

the people—women, older men, people partially physically handicapped—in effect say, "Yes; you can have a part in America's war effort today; you can do something of value; there are a number of things you can do that are mighty useful. You can take your place in this program not so much for your own sakes as for the sake of the Nation as a whole." We do not want to give them a feeling of humiliation by putting them on direct relief rolls.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PEARSON].

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the generosity of my friend on the majority side. It is somewhat humiliating to have the chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations decline to give me 5 minutes to discuss this bill because I made known to him the fact that I opposed it. I say to him now that if during the reading of the bill it takes 40 times 5 minutes to express the opposition I feel to the bill the time will be taken.

Mr. Chairman, the speech made by my distinguished friend, the gentleman from California who just preceded me, is typical of the speeches which have been made on W. P. A. bills ever since I have been a Member of this House. We have been promised year in and year out that it would be brought to an end, but with each approaching new fiscal year we are told it is absolutely essential that we carry it on for another 12 months.

I am opposed to W. P. A. in principle. It is the darkest blot upon the history of American government, and it has made the sorriest record of any organization or agency which ever functioned as a part of the United States Government. It has destroyed the initiative of the American people who wanted to work and would have worked had they not had handed to them some little meager job that made it possible for them to tide over their personal affairs by relieving them of the responsibility of earning a living.

You talk about scores and scores of people who need help. I am willing to concede they are in every section of this country, but, on the other hand, there are literally thousands of Americans on W. P. A. today who have been on it since 1934 and have no intention of leaving the rolls if it is possible for them to keep their names on them and draw this subsidy from the Government. Mr. Chairman, there is not a man in this House who does not know deep down in his heart that W. P. A. is wrong in principle, and if you will stop to realize you will know that the day of accounting is bound to come to the men who are responsible for this agency and the manner in which it has carried on its activities.

It is a disgrace to this Government. It has squandered millions upon millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money by boondoggling and through other extravagant and useless things which should never have been countenanced by this great Government of ours. We got along for 155 years without W. P. A., yet in 1930

we were told that because of the great unemployment in this country we should and must do something to relieve that situation. There were twelve to fifteen million people unemployed when W. P. A. was created, and we were told by the leaders that this organization was necessary in order to relieve that condition, and that there was no other reason for it.

What are the facts today? Unemployment has reached an all-time low for this country. There are fewer unemployed people in America today than we have had at any time in the past 25 years. There are more people gainfully employed than we have ever known in our history. The Labor Review on May 1 says that over 52,000,000 people are employed in this country, whereas just a fraction over 3,000,000 are unemployed, slightly over 2 percent.

We have had the unemployed and unemployables in this country in the past, and we will always have them. The way to take care of that situation is for the local communities to take care of those who cannot take care of themselves and stop the people from coming to the Federal Government for relief that is unfairly distributed and the money not judiciously spent.

What did the President of the United States say to the Congress in 1935 when we were asked to vote \$4,800,000,000 for relief? Let me read you what he said. It is as true today as it was then.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, when the President sent his message to Congress in 1935, this was the premise upon which he asked for relief:

The lessons of history, confirmed by the evidence immediately before me, shows conclusively that continued dependence upon relief induces a spiritual and moral disintegration fundamentally destructive to the national fiber. To dole out relief in this way is to administer a narcotic, a subtle destroyer of the human spirit. It is inimicable to the dictates of sound policy. It is in violation of the traditions of America. Work must be found for able-bodied, destitute workers.

Those men have been given employment and today those who are left unemployed are for the most part unemployables and people who have always been dependent, either upon their local communities or upon their own families for sustenance.

This bill at that time was handled by the great chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of that day, James Buchanan, of Texas, who dealt fairly with the Members of the House, who laid the cards on the table and played generously with those who wanted to espouse or oppose the legislation. This is what he said when he presented this bill to the House:

What do we ask here? We ask \$4,000,000,000 in this appropriation. Add to that the processing taxes that will be expended as a part of the recovery plan, add to that the \$112,000,000 that is unexpended in past appropriations but obligated, and this will make a grand total for 1936 and 1937 of \$4,582,000,000.

Some man may say, "They will spend all this money in the next fiscal year and come back to us at the next Congress for another relief appropriation." My Democratic colleagues, and I am talking to you now, it is confidently expected that this \$4,582,000,000 will complete the job, and if we have any appropriation to make for relief at the next Congress it will be infinitesimal compared with the amount we have spent in the past and the amounts we are carrying in this bill.

I am sure Mr. Buchanan spoke at that time in good faith, but, as a matter of fact, the infinitesimal amount which we have spent since that bill passed Congress is over \$18,000,000,000 taken from the pockets of the taxpayers of this country.

Mr. Chairman, if ever in the history of America we expect to abandon the dole system, based upon needs and brought about through unemployment, that time has arrived, and if we do not vote down this bill you just can put it in your pipe and smoke it that W. P. A. is here to stay and is going to be a permanent agency of this Government. God forbid the day that we adopt it as a permanent policy and continue the administration of narcotics which are destroying the very fiber and the mentality and the able-bodiedness of the American citizens.

I hope this Congress will rise up in the consideration of this bill and defeat it and let W. P. A. be what the gentleman from Massachusetts has suggested, an unpleasant memory.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNS].

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, I will take only a few minutes because I have a project up in my district which has been started, but they cannot find enough people on W. P. A. to complete it. If there is anyone who has a surplus number of people in his or her district any place, they can come up and help finish this project in my district. That is my principal reason for speaking at this time.

There are one or two questions I would like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], if he can answer them. I want to know about all this traveling and who does it, that costs a million dollars?

Mr. TABER. Well, they have all sorts of State administrators, clerks, inspectors, and so forth, to go out from Washington. It makes kind of a good joy ride, it fills up sleeping cars, and keeps the railroads on a profitable basis.

Mr. JOHNS. I find an item here of \$100,000 for the Division of Information. Will the gentleman explain that to me?

Mr. TABER. The \$100,000 is for defunct reporters who need a job. It makes a nice way of providing for those who have not been able to get along.

Mr. JOHNS. Here is an item of \$160,000 for printing. What is to be printed?

Mr. TABER. They have lots of printing, but the \$160,000 is a minor factor in what they spend. Most of it is mimeographing that they do themselves. The \$160,000 is just the money that goes to the Government Printing Office.

Mr. JOHNS. May I call the attention of the Committee to something that I found in the hearings that I believe is very valuable. A survey was made by W. P. A. and the Agriculture Department and they found that there were 900,000 old automobiles in junk yards in this country which could be salvaged for the purpose of getting steel and rubber. When I heard the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] speak of the amount of rubber in a tire, I thought that if you could just add this up you would find there is a lot of steel there—I think 135,000 tons—and you would also find there are a great many million pounds of rubber there that can be salvaged from these old cars.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. Mr. Chairman, during the life of the W. P. A. up to the time we became involved in the war there was need for it, and there is at the present time a need for the continuation of sewing projects throughout the United States, but as far as the rest of the program is concerned, I believe that if we are to win this war, we must start cutting out some of these agencies from the top down, and be as conservative as possible, and make as much labor available for agriculture as possible.

Agriculture played a large part in the last World War, and it will do the same in this war, yet we find ourselves today confronted with a situation in the State of California, a large agricultural State, where we have a labor shortage of 21,000 people. The Department of Agriculture has asked the farmers to increase the production of fiber and food products for war purposes, yet many acres are being plowed under at the present time because of the scarcity of labor. On the other hand, we have labor on the W. P. A. rolls that is doing project work and leaving the farmer without help. The farmer may have spent as much as \$75 to \$100 an acre to plant his crops, yet now he must plow those crops under. We have a sugar shortage, yet in my State at this time, because of the lack of labor to thin the sugar beets, we are plowing some of that crop under in order to keep the weeds from taking the land.

Does it sound reasonable that we shall continue the W. P. A. program at this time when we are striving to win a war, and at the same time plow under agricultural products for the want of labor?

I received this telegram under date of June 4:

Whereas there is an acute shortage of agricultural labor in San Joaquin Valley at the present time; and

Whereas our labor requirements in crop production and harvest will increase as season advances; and

Whereas farmers cannot be expected to plant and grow crops when they know there will be insufficient labor to harvest them: Now, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Mexican agricultural labor be made available immediately to American farmers for the duration of the labor shortage.

I have other telegrams along the same line.

At the same time that this labor shortage exists, a check shows that in an agricultural area of five California counties there were 2,119 people on W. P. A. relief case load in the period from May 18 to 23 of this year. The counties are Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, and Tulare.

I was one of a committee that went to the Department of Agriculture this morning asking that 25,000 to 30,000 Mexicans be sent immediately into the State of California to save our crops, yet in this one locality over 2,000 people are on the W. P. A. rolls.

I do not know how you are going to ask the farmers of this Nation to give their sons to the armed forces and then turn around and plow under their crops for the lack of labor, and at the same time come into this House of Representatives and ask for an appropriation to carry on the W. P. A. I think there is a time for everything, and this is one time that the American people should ask of this Congress to be conservative and use good judgment—not leave it to a group of bureaucrats to come up on the hill and tell us what to do. After the war there is a probability that the W. P. A. will be needed again, but at this time it should be reduced to a minimum, maintaining only the sewing projects.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I have minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the Members of the House speaking for and against the continuation of the W. P. A. I rather envy those of you who represent districts that are so prosperous and bulging with defense plants that you are able to take up the slack of unemployment in your districts. Personally, coming from one of the most distressed areas in the United States, I am in favor of continuing the W. P. A. at least for work relief. Anyone familiar with the anthracite coal-producing area will agree with that statement. We have a larger relief load than any other section of the United States.

Why is this, you might ask? In the first place, anthracite coal mining is our major industry and we all realize the difficulties in that industry. In the second place, we have not been given any consideration in the war effort. For instance, of all the many, many billions of dollars appropriated by this Congress for the war effort and in which the great State of Pennsylvania has participated generously, I will admit, yet the anthracite region of Pennsylvania in general, and my congressional district in particular, has not been given a chance in helping to produce or manufacture implements of war.

We have in the city of Shamokin, for instance, a large factory building known as the Eagle Silk mill, now owned by the Government itself, and which I have been begging the War Department and the W. P. B. to utilize in the war effort and, perhaps, take up some of our unemployed. But to date I have been unsuccessful. This is a fine, well constructed, six-story building with something over 300,000 square feet of floor space. The people in the Shamokin area

are resentful that such a condition should be permitted, and I believe they are absolutely right.

This afternoon I had an interview with representatives of the W. P. B. and they state that they are trying to do all they can. It is the same old story. Let me emphasize again that the Government owns this building and despite the fact that all we hear is about priorities and restrictions, yet here is a Government building, a Government-owned plant, and still this Government fails in its duty to place it in the war effort.

Furthermore, the report issued by the Federal Anthracite Coal Commission, of which the late Mr. Boland, our former majority whip, and myself were members, will show what the distress is in our area. I want to read you a part of the report of the Commission made to President Roosevelt under date of April 2, 1942:

In accordance with these instructions the report and the recommendations are concerned with both long-term and short-term problems and remedial measures. Because, however, of the urgency of the national defense phases of our investigation, we have given special attention to the possibilities of utilizing the idle resources of the anthracite area for war-production purposes. We wish, therefore, to call to your special attention the following salient facts which we have obtained in our hearings and from special reports from Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, civic organizations, and private citizens.

First, the anthracite industry has suffered continued depression despite unprecedented industrial activity in the country generally.

Second, the chief manufacturing activity in the area has been the production of silk and rayon goods. This industry has been dealt a crippling blow by the war emergency.

Third, no Government-financed war plants have been located in the anthracite-producing counties, and no major Government supply contracts have been placed there. We believe that, in the application of the strategic-zone rule, inadequate weight has been given to the fact that the anthracite area is well protected on all sides by mountains and is at all points more than 100 miles from the Atlantic coast.

Fourth, the anthracite area has, through its vocational-training programs, trained thousands of workers in war occupations, but these workers have been forced to seek jobs in war plants outside the area, despite the congestion in those areas and despite the increasingly serious problems of transportation because of the rubber shortage.

Fifth, the anthracite area still has almost 500,000 families on relief and many thousands on part-time or substandard jobs. In addition to idle manpower, the area has underutilized housing and community facilities at a time when manpower and critical materials are being diverted from war production to build such facilities in the congested centers of industry.

Underutilization of the resources of the area becomes increasingly evident as the Nation approaches exhaustion of its reserve productive capacity in an effort to meet war objectives. It seems to us that the productive power of more than a million people in the midst of the chief manufacturing section of the country should not be neglected when in so many areas overcrowding and labor shortages deter the expansion of war production. Accordingly we urge your thoughtful consideration of the attached recommendations, in which all members of the Commission concur, and particularly of the suggestions relating to the war program.

Mr. Chairman, as long as such conditions exist, as long as so many people in the anthracite region are idle through no fault of their own, and in view of the necessity to use every available unit of power that we have, including manpower, I am forced to support a continuation of the W. P. A.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER].

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, the tremendous cost of modern military equipment and matériel is making it necessary for every American citizen to put his pocketbook on the firing line. It is necessary for every man, woman, and child in the country to take a hitch in his belt. There is no complaint about that from any quarter. There is no complacency among the American people. They are willing to make every needed sacrifice in this time of crisis when the fate of our Republic hangs in the balance, but they are entitled to receive value for every dollar of their money, and, mark you, it is their money that is being spent by the Government of the United States.

Our Committee on Ways and Means is working diligently and conscientiously day and night these days in an effort to devise ways and means of completing a fairly balanced tax bill which will bring in the stupendous sum of about \$9,000,000,000, which the Treasury says will be necessary for the next fiscal year. This afternoon we are considering the expenditure of at least one twenty-seventh of the amount of money that is going to be raised by that unexampled tax bill, for the continuance of a work relief agency. Therefore it behooves us to examine the facts scrupulously and find out whether work relief is actually necessary in the light of the fact that the existing abnormal conditions have created an unprecedented market for labor, and that employers are going to great lengths to find employable men and women. I have here some documentation that was not introduced in the committee, naturally, but it is documentation that you may find interesting. I believe that one of the most compelling, one of the most relevant pieces of evidence that we have dealing with current conditions are our daily newspapers. Here is a page from the want-ad section of one of the Washington papers of today, picked out at random. I call your attention to the boxes which are seen, in which men and women are sought to be employed in all kinds of jobs.

Please observe that these are not just the usual classified ads. We find them in large boxes—expensive ads—seeking employable men and women. Here is one seeking men 35 to 45 years of age; another holds out jobs for waiters and bus boys; here is another box where even rat exterminators are wanted; here is another calling for laundry workers; and then there are many others. The same situation obtains, of course, in every city and town in the country. Consequently, is it not reasonable to say, as has been said this afternoon, that the need for a

work-relief measure is no longer present. Of course, we will always have unemployables, and we always have had since the beginning of this country, and we have to take care of them. That responsibility originally rests on the family, and if the family cannot discharge it, then it rests with the community, and looking at the matter quite objectively, I unhesitatingly say that if the community is not in a position to do it, then the State and Federal governments of course must step in and lend a helping hand. I am not maintaining that we should kill W. P. A. entirely this year, because I realize that it would be impractical to do so. However, I do maintain that we should terminate the system of manufactured work and work relief as soon as possible and practical, for the good not only of the needy themselves, but for the good of the various communities. It is not only breaking the backs of the taxpayers, but it is taking the starch out of the backbones of those who are the recipients of relief. We have heard this afternoon about the value of the W. P. A. in our war effort in the matter of building roads, airports, and so forth. In that connection, I have selected at random several official descriptions of W. P. A. projects which have been approved since the first of this year for my home city of New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Would the gentleman yield me 1 minute more?

Mr. TABER. I am sorry, but I have no more time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 more minute.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. In this additional minute I can read to you the description relating to only one of these projects, and you may draw your own conclusions as to its value in our war effort. The card designating it for inclusion in the W. P. A. program is dated January 22, 1942. It reads as follows:

Microphotograph essential municipal records, including surveying material to be processed, preparing material, finishing films and restoring original materials to required form and order, and performing appurtenant and incidental work, * * *

Its cost is given as \$485,431.

I submit that it is absolutely unnecessary, if not positively absurd, to spend a half million dollars on a project of that sort at any time, and certainly not in these times. We should adopt as our guide in considering this bill tomorrow, when it is read, what the President himself has said in his letter to the committee, namely, that it is urgent that our labor reserve be fully utilized, and that productive labor now on the rolls of Work Projects Administration be engaged in other productive employment. No truer words were ever spoken.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER] who has just preceded me, seems to base his argument that W. P. A. is no longer necessary upon the fact that he saw some want ads in a Washington newspaper, where certain individuals

might receive employment. It seems to me before you deprive 500,000 unfortunates of their jobs you should have a more substantial reason.

I was prompted to take the floor at this moment by reason of what an employee of this House told me a few hours ago. He said, "Do you know that there is no place outside of here that I can get a job unless it is on W. P. A.?" I asked why. He said, "It is because of my disability." The man is a veteran, and he has a disability. You can look at him and it is not disclosed. Nevertheless, he told me that he has gone to place after place seeking employment, and because of the employers' liability insurance, the insurance company would not approve him, and therefore he could get no work. I have had many such cases. Defective hearing, eyesight, hernia, and many other disabilities of no more a serious nature are sufficient to reject applications for work with private corporations.

Of course, I do not come from quite as large a city as the gentleman from New York comes from, but I do come from one of the largest cities in the United States. The people who are working on W. P. A. in my city of St. Louis are what are termed "unemployables." They cannot get a job anywhere else because of disabilities, or because of the fact that they have not had any kind of training that will enable them to get work.

I know that whenever a man who is working on W. P. A. is offered employment in St. Louis and he does not accept it, he does not remain on W. P. A. Any man working on W. P. A. who can earn twice as much off of W. P. A. as he can on W. P. A. certainly would not stay there. That stands to reason.

I have been in the gentleman's city and if there is any one city in this country that has benefited as a result of W. P. A., it is the city of New York. No matter which direction you go you see new improvements. Your beautiful roads, bridges, playgrounds, and improvements at city institutions are a lasting monument to W. P. A. Yes, 75 percent of the new city improvements is due to W. P. A. I will admit that at the outset there were some projects initiated that were subject to criticism, but that is water over the dam. They have settled down. They are now working on useful and lasting projects. Within the last few weeks I have received complaints from home that certain projects could not be initiated due to the ruling of the W. P. A. itself that just as much national defense work as possible must be taken care of first.

When you take into consideration that this appropriation has taken a larger cut than any appropriation we have made I cannot see why you complain. This appropriation is practically 70 percent less than it was last year. If you will look at the report, you will find the number of people who will be unemployed in this country this year. You watch the building mechanics and see where they are going to get work in the next few months. When all of those great projects for the Army and Navy are com-

pleted, the building mechanics do not go inside and operate the machines. They are not trained to do that. They go looking for a job on some other building. But where are the other buildings going to be when, due to the rulings of the War Production Board, the material is not available. You cannot get hardware; you cannot get steel; you cannot get lumber. Building will be at a standstill. See what the Bureau of Labor Statistics has to say in the report with reference to unemployed. They fix the number at 8,000,000. It is in the report. That is where I read it. It is all right to get up here and criticize W. P. A. and tell about the tax bill that is coming in, and so forth, but I am telling you that if the Government does not, through the instrumentality of an agency of this character, do something for the people who are now employed on W. P. A. who have not yet reached the age where they can get old-age benefits, then your community and your State are going to be required to take care of them.

I voice the assertion the gentleman from New York [Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER] does not express the opinion of the officials and the people of New York City in attacking this organization, and urging its abolition.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 324, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein an editorial entitled, "A Great Industry Threatened," reproduced in the Shreveport Journal, June 8, 1942.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a press release issued on April 6, 1942, by the Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made in committee today and insert some extracts from the hearings and the report.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include therein an address by Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., issued to the Republican State convention in Pierre, S. Dak.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

A SOLDIER AND HIS SWEETHEART

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to include in my remarks a brief quotation from a newspaper.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I hold here a copy of the Philip (S. D.) Pioneer-Review on which you see the picture of Virginia Peterson, the sweetheart of Pvt. Marvin Sonny O'Neal, first soldier to land from the large American convoy that reached Ireland recently. The Chicago Sun, recognizing Virginia as representing the girl the soldier left behind him, invited her to Chicago as its guest for 10 days.

On the trip, the Pioneer-Review reports, Virginia received her first orchid, rode her first streamliner train, got her first facial at a Chicago beauty parlor, stopped at her first hotel, appeared on her first radio program, saw her first stage play, and then returned to her home in South Dakota, as the Sun editor wrote:

The symbol of all the millions of other American girls who are sweethearts of soldiers and sailors. And Marvin O'Neal, who is going to marry Virginia after the war, is a symbol, too—symbol of all the American soldiers who march away to fight for the kind of life they hope to live, each with his own Virginia later on.

* * * Democracy, real democracy, the kind of democracy that all the Marvins are fighting for, and all the Virginias are praying for, results in that kind of soldiers and that kind of sweethearts for them. And that is why America, without knowing how long the war will last, does know who is going to win it.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein certain extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the relief bill today may be permitted to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. HINSHAW, for 3 days, on account of a death in the family.

To Mr. GREEN, indefinitely, on account of illness in the family.

To Mr. HOBBS, for today, on account of important business.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER. The Chair designates the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] to serve as Speaker pro tempore tomorrow, Thursday, June 11, 1942.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 11, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Thursday, June 11, 1942.

Business to be considered: The hearing in connection with the Federal Communications Commission.

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Tuesday, June 16, 1942.

Business to be considered: H. R. 7002, to increase agricultural purchasing power and to meet the need of combating malnutrition among the people of low income by defining and making certain a reasonable definition and standard of nonfat dry milk solids.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

There will be a meeting of the committee at 10 a. m. on Thursday, June 11, 1942, for consideration of war housing, room 1324, House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, June 11, 1942, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 7105, to provide for the suspension during the war of operating differential subsidy agreements and attendant benefits, under title VI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1734. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of the fire which destroyed the administration building, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., on January 26, 1942; to the Committee on Claims.

1735. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a

report of irregularities in the construction by the United States Maritime Commission of certain vessels under contracts with the Tampa Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. and in the sale thereof to the Navy Department; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1736. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the War Department to pay a claim for damages due to military operations, amounting to \$1,000 (H. Doc. No. 781); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1737. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), an estimate of appropriation for payment of certain claims allowed by the General Accounting Office amounting to \$124.54 (H. Doc. No. 782); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1738. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), an estimate of appropriation for payment of certain claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$29,429.93 (H. Doc. No. 783); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1739. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$171.58, submitted by the Department of Justice to pay claims for damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300 b), and which require an appropriation for their payment (H. Doc. No. 784); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1740. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), an estimate of appropriation for payment of a certain claim allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$15.49 (H. Doc. No. 785); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1741. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, in compliance with the provisions of the act of September 30, 1890 (31 U. S. C. 226), and the act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), a list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims which have been submitted by the Treasury Department and require an appropriation for their payment, amounting to \$412,805.74 (H. Doc. No. 786); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1742. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, in accordance with the provision contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by the United States district courts, as submitted by the Treasury Department and which require an appropriation for their payment amounting to \$14,064.07 (H. Doc. No. 787); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1743. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Treasury Department to pay a claim for damages by collision or damages incident to the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard, in the sum of \$50 (H. Doc. No. 791); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1744. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a schedule of claims amounting to \$971,434.40, allowed by the General Accounting Office (H. Doc. No.

788); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1745. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Navy Department to pay claims for damages by collision or damages incident to the operation of vessels of the Navy, in the sum of \$1,792.47 (H. Doc. No. 789); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1746. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting estimates of appropriations submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to privately owned property, in the sum of \$73,295.60 (H. Doc. No. 790); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 2227. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 2228. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 2229. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 7214. A bill to authorize the exchange of lands between the War Department and the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi:

H. R. 7215. A bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 to provide for compensation for members of local boards and for other persons assisting in the work of such boards; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEAGALL:

H. R. 7216. A bill to establish the War Petroleum Corporation and to define its functions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 7217. A bill to amend Revised Statutes, section 876, as amended, relating to issuance of subpoenas in civil cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 7221. A bill to implement article 28 of the convention signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929, and proclaimed by the President on August 4, 1932 (47 Stat. 2074, 2092), by making it a criminal offense for any person to use the emblem and name of the Red Cross or the coat of arms of the Swiss Confederation for commercial or other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GERLACH:

H. R. 7218. A bill authorizing the naturalization of Fred Joseph Tobias; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MILLS of Louisiana:

H. R. 7219. A bill for the relief of Leonard Lewis Gay; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey:

H. R. 7220. A bill for the relief of A. Davis & Sons, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3048. By Mr. DOUGLAS: Petition of members of the Methodist Church of Waterville, N. Y., favoring the passage of Senate bill 860, prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages on or near all Army camps and naval bases; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3049. By Mr. HEIDINGER: Petition of Cornelius Robinson and sundry other citizens of White, Edwards, and Wabash Counties, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 860, to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages in or near military or naval camps and bases; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3050. Also, petition of Lyle H. Boyd and 63 other residents of Carmi and Crossville, Ill., supporting Senate bill 860 as a part of our national defense program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3051. Also, petition of Stephen E. Staley and 83 other residents of Carmi and surrounding community, appealing for legislation which will provide the largest possible protection for the men in our Army and Navy against the influence of vice and intoxicating liquors, and urging the early passage of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3052. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, regarding postal employees reclassification bill (H. R. 6486); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3053. By Mr. SUTPHIN: Petition of the George P. Vanderveer Post, the American Legion, Toms River, N. J., protesting against discrimination of the sale of gasoline in the United States with regard to the eastern seaboard; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3054. By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of Rev. Russell H. Crane and others, of Darien and Alexander, N. Y., favoring the enactment of Senate bill 860, known as the Sheppard bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3055. By Mr. WHEAT: Petition of members of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Decatur, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 860, and the enforcement of the May bill enacted into public law eliminating prostitution near military camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1942

The Reverend Dr. Joseph F. Thorning, professor of ethics and sociology at Mount St. Mary's Seminary and College, Emmitsburg, Md., offered the following prayer:

Omnipotent God, Creator of the universe, Father of all men, look down with favor upon Thy servants charged with responsibility for our country's welfare. Witness this daily new consecration of conscience, energy, and talent to ideals of public service.